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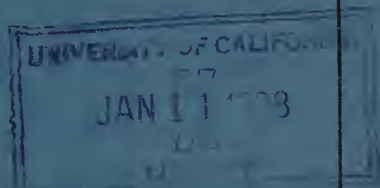
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THE STATISTICAL COMPARISONS OF THE
FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA,
BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT WAR.



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Présentée

A la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Fribourg
pour obtenir le grade de
Docteur ès Sciences Politiques et Economiques.

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par

MING-JU CHENG

LICENCIÉ EN SCIENCES
POLITIQUES ET ÉCONOMIQUES.

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Grateful thanks are due to Dr. Schorer, the professor of statistics in the University of Fribourg, the ex-president of the Swiss Statistical Society. Without his sympathetic and constructive criticism, this volume could not have been ushered into the world.

A mention should be made of Dr. A. L. Bowley, professor of statistics in the University of London, for the sympathy and interest taken in my work. I am very proud to have been one of the students of this eminent statistician for four long years.

La Faculté n'entend approuver ni désapprouver les opinions
énoncées dans le thèse; ces opinions doivent être considérées
comme propres à leurs auteurs

(Réunion de la Faculté du 1^{er} juillet 1916.)

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As there has been no change in the
position of the subject, the same
will be continued.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICAL
AND NATURAL SCIENCES

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INTRODUCTION.

The object of inquiry.—The main purpose of this inquiry is three fold. Firstly since the external trade of a country may be looked upon as the economic barometer, to ascertain China's present economic position compared with that of pre-war period. Secondly to investigate the nature and causes of the changes in China's external trade thereby to foretell the greater changes which will come hereafter. Thirdly to enquire into China's changing trade relations with foreign countries, which have taken place since 1913.

Method of Enquiry.—For various reasons, which will be stated in the following paragraphs, the year 1913 as the representative before the great war, and 1926, as the representative post war period, have been specially selected as the basis of comparison.

In the first part the evolution and methods of Chinese trade statistics are described. In the second part the volumes and values of the trade between the two years are compared. And the changes in the special commodities trade with special countries at special Chinese ports are also carefully considered.

Equal rates of exchange.—China is a country of silver currency, while her external trade is done overwhelmingly with gold standard countries. Therefore, a high or low rate of exchange between gold and silver may easily falsify the true position of trade. Thus one million Hk. Tls. worth of merchandise imported in one year may become two or three millions (without any alteration in its quantity or quality) if the price of silver in terms of gold has fallen 2 or 3 times. In this respect 1913 and 1926 both had an average rate of exchange—3 shillings to one Haikwan tael, and therefore is ideal for comparison.

Both are most prosperous years.—In February 1912, China having dethroned the emperor, the foundation of the present republic was laid. In the summer of 1912 there was warfare between the revolutionaries and the dictator Yuan Shikai. In spite of this continuous civil war, 1913 Maritime Customs Reports, Part I, P. 1, say: "Once more the year's harvests counted for much on the side of peace and order, the average harvest was fairly good . . . it is a record year in China's foreign trade". This was also the case of the year 1926, thus 1926 Custom Report, Part. I, Page 1,

reads: "When one considers all the vicissitudes, which the country has experienced, the result obtained in China's foreign trade during the year 1926 came as an unexpected pleasant surprise." These two short quotations make it abundantly clear that both 1913 and 1926 are record years, ideal for comparison.

Two normal periods.—The period of war between 1914 and 1918 has been intentionally left out on account of its abnormality. For the same reason the years prior to 1926 have been left out and 1926 has been chosen as the normal year, representative of post war Chinese trade. It is seven years since the termination of the great war, a period long enough for recovery from the economic dislocation caused by the great war. One may question why 1927 or 1928 have not been chosen since they are more recent. The answer is that the continuous and severe internal war fought in 1927 makes the 1927 trade figures an abnormality, unsuitable to compare to the record year 1913, while the 1928 statistics have not yet appeared.

The other reasons for selecting only these two years are that in most cases the intermediate years except the actual war period, all years between 1913 and 1926 have been taken into consideration. But for the detailed final comparison, it was considered advisable to select two normal years, which would clearly bring out the natural causes of changed trading conditions undistorted by various irrelevant factors. Moreover, the gap between the two years of comparison must be long enough to account for any natural economic changes. Selection of two normal years will disclose all salient causes affecting the economic and trading conditions before and after the war.

Tariff.—Changes in tariff affect the external trade of a country no less than changes in any military operations. But for China her tariff remained 5 % ad valorem since the Nanking Treaty of 1843. There has been no change of tariff between 1913 and 1926, except the re-adjustment to an effective 5 % in 1926. Thus the choice serves the purpose well.

Disadvantages.—Undoubtedly the chief deficiency in the choice of 1926 is that by 1926 both import and export schedules had been reclassified, thereby disturbing the continuity of statistical records. Many articles grouped under one heading in 1913 have been reclassified into several headings,

making a comparison of the statistics before and after the reclassification almost impossible. Another disadvantage perhaps worthy of mention is that since the incident of May 1925, a Chinese boycott against Hongkong and British goods was carried on until the end of 1926.

In addition to this, Great Britain had experienced the famous general strike in 1926. Thus 1926 trade figures would minimise Great Britain's predominating position in China's external trade. But in the following chapters an attempt will be made to make due allowances for all abnormal causes, which may falsify the true position of trade.

Part I

SCOPE AND METHODS OF THE STUDY

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE TRADE STATISTICS

Part I

HISTORY AND METHODS OF CHINESE TRADE STATISTICS

Part I

HISTORY AND METHODS OF CHINESE
TRADE STATISTICS

CHAPTER I

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Origin of Maritime Customs.—Statistics in China are of old date, particularly in connection with ground tax. However, the present system of Inspectorate of Maritime Customs began in 1854,* when the Taiping revolutionaries occupied Shanghai, three consuls of Foreign powers undertook to see the Custom Revenue was collected and after a time, three Inspectors were appointed by the Chinese Government to assist in the enforcement of treaty agreements and in Custom Regulations. Ten years later MR. ROBERT HART, later SIR ROBERT HART, became Inspector General, and served the Chinese Government for 45 years in that capacity.

First Returns and Reports of Trade.—The Chinese Maritime Customs began the publication of the "Annual Returns of Trade" for China in 1859.† But very little was done before 1864, when the publication of the annual "Reports on Trade" was begun.

Slow Evolution.—From its inception in addition to various difficulties concerning the arbitrary definition for "Value," "Classification" and "Provenance and Destination" common in all countries, another difficulty was encountered,—that was the difficulty of language. It was necessary to find equivalent terms and a Chinese and Foreign Staff had to be trained to cope with linguistic difficulties. For this reason and also on account of the Chinese public, whose consciousness of the importance of trade reports and trade statistics grew very slowly, the Chinese version of trade returns only appeared in 1875 for the first time. Only in 1913‡ appeared the present volumes of returns, in which the Chinese and English equivalents stand side by side.

* Prof. A. J. Sargent: "Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy" p. 146, 1907.

Prof. C. F. Remer: "Foreign Trade of China" p. 14, 1926.

† C. F. Remers "Foreign Trade of China" p. 42, Shanghai.

‡ Explained in 1913 Maritime Custom Report. Part. I, pp. 1-20.

Combination of the Report and return.—The trade returns were a collection of statistics, with no comment or interpretation. They consisted of a brief abstract of statistics followed by the detailed statistics of each of the treaty ports. In 1864, these Returns of Trade and the "Reports of Trade" were combined and known as the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports."

Great improvement in 1905.—Not very many changes from these original issues took place until 1905* when H.B. Morse, who had been appointed Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, addressed a letter to the Inspector General, proposing certain changes in the reports. These changes were approved and the report for 1905 was the first one which embodied new proposals. Since then the annual reports consist of three parts (I) a report on the trade of China and an abstract of statistics, which is printed in a single volume, (II) the port trade statistics and reports. This part is printed in five volumes, each volume dealing with the ports of a single geographical region: (III) an analysis of the foreign trade of China. This analysis takes the imports and exports, article by article, showing for the imports and exports, the quantity (where possible) and the value of each particular commodity which is imported from each foreign country and the "net consumption of each Custom district." And for exports, the "Country to which exported" and the original export from each Customs district.

Greatest change in 1920.—The most important change in the form of Custom Reports was adopted in 1920. Beginning with that year the annual report on the Foreign Trade of China has consisted of the following two parts: Part. I "Reports on the Foreign Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics" (one volume) Part. II "Analysis of the Foreign Trade of China" (two volumes, vol. I "Imports" vol. II, "Exports"). The third part of the annual report as it was before 1920 became the second part and the second part, the port trade statistics and reports was dropped from the list of separate annual publications.† Since 1920 the port statistics have been published as the "Quarterly Trade Returns," and the quarterly return for the last quarter of each year contains a report of the trade of each port for

* The Maritime Customs Reports, Part. I, pp. 27-30, 1905.

† 1920 and 1919 Reports and Returns.

that year together with a compilation of the statistics for the year. By this change the statistics of the general trade of China are brought together and published quite separately from the statistics for each of the ports.

Decennial Reports.—In 1892 appeared the first issue of the Decennial Reports of which three issues have been published up till now. These reports offer an inexhaustible source of information, and will be of the greatest historical value. The circular number 524 by the Inspector General of Customs dated 9th December 1890 reads: * “The paper now called for to be made as interesting as possible, and whatever else your local knowledge enables you to add, such subject as the following ought not to be omitted.” The chief occurrences of the ten years, they are the changes in trade, in Customs Revenue, condition of opium trade, the conditions of money market, with rates showing; changes in the population; road building; occurrences of unhappy accidents, such as epidemics, typhoons; reception of any distinguished personage; any literary movements; general physical character; native shipping; any military, naval, industrial, financial and administrative matters; account of celebrated officials and book if any, etc.

Customs Trade Returns.—So far we have mainly dealt with the history and features of trade reports. We now turn to the Custom Returns, which form the chief object of statistical compilation. There are daily returns, chiefly of local value for local merchants, and monthly, quarterly and annual returns. The last are by far the most important. In 1867,† the first attempt was made to create greater uniformity. Part (I) up to then and later both showed imports from and exports to Foreign countries. Part (II) until then had merely tabulated the coast trade; thereafter they described the whole trade, foreign and coastwise, of each port. In 1873 the general tables—as distinguished from the special tables dealing with specially important produce like tea—were re-arranged in the following manner:

- 1.—Shipping.
- 2.—Gross and net values of the trade of the Ports.
- 3.—Trade in Foreign Goods: import and re-export and summary.
- 4.—Trade in native produce: imports and re exports, summary.

* China Maritime Customs: Decennial 1892-1901, pp. 11-14, Shanghai.

† Shown in the introductions of the Reports of 1867 and 1866.

5.—Trade in native produce : exports and re-exports, summary.

6.—Transit trade : Foreign goods inward, Chinese goods outward, summary.

7.—Dues and duties.

Basis of Abstract of Statistics.—These seven tables were thenceforward looked upon as the normal body of the ports returns. From these the statistical secretary compiled the statistics for the whole of China. Reference to the "Report and Abstract of Statistics" as now published shows that these tables form the basic compilations even at the present time for the statistical secretary's summaries for the whole of China. Order and sequence are, however, somewhat different.

Special Tables.—Among the special tables, tea, silk, opium, treasure had been published before, and have been published thereafter. The opium tables retained their importance till 1917,* when the importation of the opium was prohibited. Thenceforward they were published only to disclose the importation of opium into leased territories. Treasure Tables.—Treasure Tables have been published since 1867.† Beginning with 1908 not only value, but also the number of pieces and the various denominations of different coins appear on the Treasure tables, and the table appeared thereafter in two different sections.

I.—Treasure imported and exported.

II.—Gold, silver, and copper coins imported and exported.

Difficulty of Standardisation.—In regard to the standardisation of the returns, the currency question has offered peculiar difficulties. Up to 1868, certain ports reported values in Mexican dollars whereas other ports reported in their local currencies.‡ Only in 1875 did the Haikwan tael become the general standard at all ports for return purposes. Comparisons are of course difficult under these circumstances. In this connection it may be pointed out that those who wish to compare the volume of trade should consider the revenue figures because the tariff from 1858 to 1902 contains a sufficient number of specific rates having special reference to quantities.

* Customs Report, Part. I, 1918, p. 7.

† From 1867 Returns.

‡ In China there were 160 different currencies. Influence of Communications Chapter on Trade, by Ming-Ju Cheng. 1919.

Comparative Statistics.—The principle of comparative statistics for three years had been introduced for the first time in 1900, when in part II of the Returns, comparative tables of import, export and shipping were given.

Quarterly Gazette.—Quarterly Gazette started in 1868, when it took the place of monthly returns. From 1905, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce required a Chinese version, which has been supplied since 1906. In 1920, revenue, shipping, transit, passenger and treasure statistics were omitted from the Gazette, which now became merely a record of movements of goods. Certain returns, such as silk, tea were started. The quarterly returns of the five big ports of Dairen, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton contain more details on imports and exports than other ports.

Junk Statistics.—Junk statistics are based on the control of certain native customs district by the Maritime Customs. Since 1907* only 19 such districts have been controlled by the Inspector General and again only within 50 *li* (15 English miles) radius from the Custom House: hence Junk statistics (native Custom Revenue and Native Customs reports and returns) represent only a very small portion of China's total figures. Thus, they are only of limited use.

Native Returns.—The chief Native Customs Returns published have been "Quinquennial Reports and Returns, 1902-1906." Though these ports collect statistics they have not published them.

Bureaucratic Organisation.—Of the Department preparing statistics in treaty ports, there is a department in each Maritime Custom House for the preparation of local statistics. In 1864 the ports began to send these returns to the Commissioners of Customs at Shanghai. In 1861, a Deputy Commissioner took charge of this work and it was not until 1873 that the printing office and the Returns Department were separated from the Shanghai Customs and a special Inspectorate Department created with a statistical secretary in charge.

Stages of evolution.—The period from 1859 to 1875, that is from the publication of the first annual returns in 1859 to the standardisation of values in Haikwan taels in 1875 can be taken as the preparatory stage. The period from 1896 to 1902, that is from the standardisation of values to

* Chinese Economic Journal, Sept. 1926, p. 365.

the creation of New Import Tariff in 1902 and Mr. H.B. Morse's proposal for improvement of the form of returns can be regarded as the stage of slow evolution. The period from 1905 to 1926, that is from the end of the stage of the slow evolution to the great changes in the form of the statistical returns in 1920 and together with re-classification of import and export lists in 1926 may be regarded as the stage of rapid evolution.

CHAPTER II

THE MEANINGS AND APPLICATIONS OF THE CHINESE TRADE STATISTICAL METHODS

Section I

Meanings of Certain statistical methods.

Importance of Statistics.—Industrial leadership of a country is generally accompanied by a large volume of external trade. Thus the changes in the amount of foreign trade are often looked upon as direct indices of its relative prosperity. The means to measure the changes in the amount of foreign trade are the statistics. To-day the tendency to judge a question not by an appeal to custom or authority but on the merits of the case is growing ever rapidly. Those who were content to follow precedent or to be guided by others, now demand to know the facts; and statistics are the most compact form in which answer can be given. But it must not be overlooked that to interpret the intricate statistical figures and to make necessary deductions therefrom is as difficult as it is important. Therefore the subject matter will be treated below in considerable detail.

To be able to throw light on the exact significance of the statistical figures, it is necessary to know the exact definition, special terms, and headings employed.* For instance, the Chinese Maritime Customs figures omit a large part of China's foreign trade done over the land frontier. Therefore it then cannot be very well compared without making appropriate allowance for it with those of other countries' total foreign trade.

Another example, the man of business or affairs reading in his newspaper that imports per head of population into the U.K. had increased while those into Belgium had decreased in the same period could tell from statistics that English imports may be "general imports" including goods destined for re-exports trade, while for Belgium, statistics of "special trade" or import for internal use alone published. Thus to be able to guard oneself against false conclusion about the state of trade of one country compared with that of another, he must be well acquainted with the exact meanings of various statistical terms.

* Maritime Customs Statistical Series, Nos. 3-4, p. 16, 1905.

Definition of goods by attributes.—To ascertain what is involved in the import and export of goods, the following system of definition by attribute is adopted. Thus goods entering or leaving a country are recorded according to the following attributes, enumerated from sections 1-5.

What is meant by goods?—What goods are not reckoned as commodities? In China ambassador's goods and non-dutiable passengers luggage* are not reckoned in the trade accounts. The treatment of bullion and specie varies very much in different countries. In China they are reckoned in the total of goods, but are shown in a separate table.

What are imports and exports?—Goods are imported or exported when they cross a frontier. There is no difficulty about land frontiers, but question arises as to what is the moment at which goods cross a sea frontier? The act of import and export usually takes place at the wharf. For example, therefore, the definition for import is when the ship carrying goods has moored, and before they are taken over by the men on the wharf. This system is employed in China.

The accuracy of record.—There are various reasons for records being faulty. For example the smuggling of dutiable goods, or commodities such as diamonds, likely to excite the cupidity of thieves. For example, every year there are thousands of Chinese coolies or over-sea merchants returning home with silver and gold in their luggages, that can never be accurately recorded. According to Prof. A. L. Bowley, the records of commerce between Sweden and Norway were notably defective about the year 1900, when only $\frac{1}{4}$ of Swedish exports to Norway being recorded by Sweden owing to the abrogation of certain regulations of the Custom.

Date of Record.—To-day China does not publish monthly returns for the whole of the country and therefore the problem does not arise. But when she publishes monthly reports, she will need either to close early the Custom books of distant frontier Custom stations or to unduly delay publication. The reason is that the returns from distant frontier stations will require many weeks before they reach the central customs house for publication. Even in a small country like the U.K. the customs books close for the month

* Chinese Economic Journal. Sept. 1926, p. 364.

about the 29th in London and earlier at other British ports. Thus some merchandise may be recorded in the month following that in which it was really imported.

Dutiable or free.—The goods subject to duty tend to be the most accurately recorded, for in the case of free goods, there is less motive for questioning the importers valuations, which are not always accurate. For example, in China, imports of cereals are duty free.

Two kinds of duties.—Duties are of two kinds: specific when a definite duty is prescribed per pecul, pound, gallon, etc., and *ad valorem* as when a percentage is charged on the value of articles. From the treaty of Nanking 1843 until 1929 China's tariff was limited to 5 % *ad valorem*.*

Section II

Valuation.

Commonest Methods of Valuation.—The commonest method is to assess imports and exports alike at the values on crossing the frontier; that is imports are valued at C.I.F., and the exports at F.O.B.

C.I.F. (cost, insurance, and freight) means that all shipping and other charges have been paid up to the point when the goods reach the shore. This does not include storage before reaching the customs, nor any duties levied.

F.O.B. (Free on Board) all expenses necessary to place the goods on board have been paid, including transport to the port of shipment. This includes the wharf charges but excludes such charges as freight and insurance for the sea journey.

These methods of valuations are practised by China, U.K. Germany, France, Italy, Brazil and many more countries. The U.S.A. and Canada value imports at market values in the country from which they were shipped. South† africa simply adds 10 % to the market value in the country from which they were shipped.

* The Foreign Trade of China by Dr. See Chang-Su, p. 98 Columbia University, N.Y. 1919.

† A Tabular guide to Foreign Trade Statistics by F. Brown, p. 26, London 1926.

The accuracy of a country's statistics of value depends on the relations between the comparatively few merchants, who import and export goods and the customs officials. Until the merchants in China realise the importance of correct information and observe it in their reports to custom officials, the present defective system of statistics cannot be improved.

As already mentioned in 1875* for the first time all values were stated in Haikwan taels and the calculations were carried back to 1873 for most of items. The values for the period before 1873 were stated in local taels which vary from port to port. They cannot be reduced into Haikwan taels in every case. This makes statistics prior to 1873 less useful.

The theoretical equivalent of a Haikwan tael is, as can be seen in the introduction notes of Part. I 1 tael = 583, 3 grains = 37.783 grammes. Theoretically, the silver should be of a fineness of 1000, that is absolutely pure.

Drawbacks of Chinese currency for Valuation.—Much more serious from an international point of view† is the fact that the movement of silver in relation to gold is not necessarily reflected in a similar movements in relation to other commodities in China, and it becomes clear that values are even more dangerous to handle in Chinese Statistics, than in statistics of trade of gold standard countries.

For an example, the Haikwan tael and British pound sterling rate of exchanges :

1913 1 haikwan tael = 3 shillings

1920 „ „ = 6 shillings

This without any change in the volume of China's import, the values of Chinese import might have doubled solely on account of the high rate of exchange in 1920.

The evolution in the method of assessing duties.—As mentioned above China's import tariff was fixed 5 % *ad valorem* since 1842. In the early days, much seems to have been left to local option, and both import and export values were fixed locally. Standardisation of method was begun

* Foreign Trade of China by C. 7. Remer y. 43, Shanghai, 1926.

† Prof. A. J. Sargent, Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy, p.p 315-316.

when new tariffs came into force after 1902.† Moreover, before 1902, the value of the imports into China, as stated in the customs' reports, were values which included the duty on the imported goods and the expense of putting them on the market in China. In other words, they were current market prices of foreign goods. F.O.B. system for exports and C.I.F. system for imports were adopted between 1902 and 1905*. Calculation of *ad valorem* duty.† *Ad valorem* duties are calculated on the basis of wholesale market value of goods in local currency, and when this market value is converted into Haikwan taels, it is considered to be higher than the duty paying value by the amount of the duty on the goods and 1 % of the duty-paying value of the goods. In the case of specific duties, the question of choice between market value and C.I.F. value was the subject of controversy at the tariff Revision Conference held in Shanghai in 1922. The Chinese contention was that the new duty-paying value should be based on market values less 12 % of the period chosen, while the Japanese proposed to use the customs returns values declared by the importers as the basis. British importers at Shanghai wanted to adopt C.I.F. values for both specific and *ad valorem* duties as then would enable them to calculate the duties more readily. At the previous conference in 1918, the specific duties were calculated on the basis of market value divided into 112 parts, of which 12 parts represented the duty and commission and expenses and were deducted from the market value to arrive at the duty paying value. 1922, the final result of discussion produced a new formula as follows:—

Import duty assessment.: ‡

	Hk Tls.
Raw Cotton : market value	18.000
Deduct : import duty	600
	17.400
Deduct : 7 % of 17.400	1.218
	16.182

* C. F. Remer, *Foreign Trade of China*, p. 123, 1926.

† *Chinese Economic Journal*, Sept. 1924, p. 309.

‡ " " " p. 207, Sept. 1926.

As regards exports the duty paying value and the market value are identical. But the value, which appears in the maritime returns is the F.O.B. value, which includes in addition to the market value all charges until the goods reach the ship. The export duty and charges are calculated at 8 %.*

Export duty assessment :

	<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
Raw Cotton : market and duty value . . .	18.000
add : export duty	0.350
add : 8 % of 18.000 (market value) .	1.400
Returns (F.O.B.)	19.790

Standardisation of Commodity Prices.—For levying duties, standardisation was found to be necessary, mainly because many small ports do not have the opportunity to determine market prices except in the case of local staple produce for export. Consequently Shanghai values were recommended for the Western goods as tending toward the uniformity, so desirable for the purpose of international statistics.†

Tariff autonomy.—In this connection it may be well to point out that since February 1929 China secured a conditional tariff autonomy.

Section III

Classification.

Various systems of classification.—Many countries use different systems for the arrangement of the schedules of the goods they export and import. Generally the leading trading nations employ industrial classification, that is by differentiating the stages of manufacture, while the groupings of most agricultural countries do not show stages of manufactures at all. Moreover, by reason of local conditions, agricultural countries like China and Hungary show minute details for their agricultural produces in their trade statistics, while an industrialised country like Great Britain disregards them.

* Foreign Trade of China, p. 207, by F. c Remer 1926.

† Chinese Economic Journal, p. 379, Sept. 1926.

The Chinese Maritime Customs Returns do not show the stages of manufacture* and thereby make it difficult to visualise the real character and composition of China's external trade. As China becomes industrialised and as her foreign commerce grows, the necessity to adopt industrial classification will also grow stronger.

Alphabetical classification.†—In the U.K. before 1906 and in Netherlands before 1917 no system of classification was adopted and the goods were arranged in alphabetical order. This is not a good system, as similar articles are liable to be widely separated and the possibility of sub-totalling classes are rendered impossible. To-day both countries use the industrial classification system.

Difference between Chinese and British System.—As already mentioned the present Chinese maritime custom system has grown under the regime of this British Inspector General, Sir Robert Hart. From 1863 to this very day the Inspector General has always been a Britisher. Therefore it is natural to find that the greater part of the Maritime Custom Statistics is similar to the British system. However the Chinese statistics after an adoption of British system could not follow the evolution of the British statistics. Thus in 1904 ‡ Great British had adopted the system of classification by country of consignment, China still uses the old system.

Classification by country of shipment.—Again in 1906† Britain changed over from the old alphabetical classification system to the industrial classification, which China has not yet adopted.

Quantity and Weight.—Many articles are not given by weight but by number or length; thus it is impossible to quote the total weights of all imports and exports. It is very desirable however, that the quantity or weight should be known in all cases for often the value or price of each kind of goods does not tell the real change in the volume of trade. This is especially the case in China where the value of silver currency fluctuates enormously independent of the price level in gold standard countries.

* Since 1911 China adopted the Brussels international nomenclature but not being used except as appendix in Chinese statistics.

† Metropolitan Statistical Method, p H-99-7-1 1928, St. Albans.

‡ Prof. A. L. Bowley "Manual of Statistics" p. 122, 1923.

Minuter Classification within the system.—Though China has not adopted the new systems of classifying by degree of manufacture and by country of consignment, to-day within her own statistical system, one can see the growing tendency for minuter classification and constant efforts at standardisation so as to create greater uniformity.

Difficulty of classification.—From the very beginning the difficulties of classification encountered were numerous. To give only one example; “Chinese medicine” which might comprise anything from ordinary foodstuff to real medicine had various names at various ports.

1858 Tariff as basis —At first the tariff of 1858* formed the basis of classification system. In 1895, the items enumerated in the table of imports and exports in Part. I of the annual returns were increased. Another revision took place in 1902 and 1906, 33 articles were added to the list of imports and 14 to the list of exports. In 1913, 35 headings to the list of imports and 127 articles to the list of exports were added. Since the import tariff of 1922 came into force, the list of imports expanded from 352 to 868 articles.† In 1926 exports were re-classified in minuter details.

Classification Sundries.—Since 1871 articles whose total in value amounted to only *Hk.Tls.* 1,000 were classed by the ports as “Sundries”. Later it was found that certain articles might form an important item of the trade of one port, but not of another, and in order to guarantee correct totals and to enable the statistical secretary to create new headings in his returns for articles gaining in importance, it was laid down in 1895‡ that *Hk.Tls.* 2,000 worth of articles generally unclassified in “Sundries unenumerated” were to be specially reported with the annual return. Since 1892‡ all ports must exclude from “Sundries” most of the cotton piece goods.

Defect of the re-organisation.—Reorganisation in the matter of classification though necessary has one great disadvantage. For instance if a class of goods grouped under one heading is split up into several headings, or if several headings are grouped together, the chronological

* Chinese Economic Journal, p. 366, 1926, Vol. IV.

† These changes are shown in the returns of the years mentioned above.

‡ Chinese Economic Journal, p. 366, Sept. 1926.

sequence is interrupted and therefore comparisons before and after the re-organisation are often impossible. These difficulties have been met in the comparative statistics, as will be seen in the following chapters.

Transshipment.—May give us ground for doubting the classification. For example, if British goods brought by British ship were transferred in Shanghai to a French boat for importation at Hankow, the flag of the importing vessel is the British flag from a returns point of view, and the port credited is Hankow, not Shanghai, or any other port of transshipment. To-day duplicate applications have replaced cargo certificates.

Section IV

Classification by Country of Shipment.

Origin and destination.—Perhaps the most difficult point for all commercial statistics is the fact that the ultimate destination for exports and the origin for imports are in very many cases always impossible to ascertain. The country of origin is the country where the goods are produced. The destination of export is the country where goods are ultimately consumed. By way of an example, wool grown in Mongolia was spun and woven in Germany, sent by rail through Holland, manufactured into ready-made clothes in London and sold in Canada, it would figure in the export and import statistics of many countries, and its value would be due to the cooperation of many nations. To give a concrete example of export, in 1926 the Chinese Maritime Customs record that the export to Germany during the year was *Hk. Tls.* 17,760,000* or when this is converted into German marks and when added 10 % of the goods exported, as the charges of C.I.F. It is only 62 million marks.* But according to the German records of imports from China is 196 million marks.* In other words, the Chinese Customs Statistics recorded only $\frac{1}{4}$ of total exports to Germany. The chief reason for this enormous discrepancy is that the most goods exported from China to Antwerp or Rotterdam were really consumed in their hinterland—Germany. The system (as employed by China) is liable to these defects of classification by country of provenance and destination.

* Chinese Economic Journal, p. 186, March 1929.

DESTINATION OF DIRECT EXPORT.*

Years	Germany records Imports from China Million Marks.	Chinese Records Exports to Germany.		Value in Chinese Records converted into Mk. 10 % C.i.f. Mill. Mk.	Chinese Value expressed in percentage of Germany value.
		1,000 Hk.Tls.	1 Hk.Tls. Mk.		
1923	97	11,914	3,36	44	45 %
1924	127	15,949	3,40	59	46 %
1925	229	16,427	3,53	64	27 %
1926	196	17,760	3,19	62	32 %
1927	265	20,345	3,89	65	25 %

In this table, German records give a figure four times as high as the Chinese figure for 1926. This may in part be due to additional costs and it is also possible that Germany is to some extent a distributing center for Austria and other neighbouring states. Anyhow if the true shares of the countries participating in the trade of China are to be worked out, a good deal of research work would have to be done in the Statistics of importing and re-exporting countries.

The Chinese classification by country of shipment.—As mentioned already China still uses the system of classification by country of shipment, that is according to the country where the goods were put on board or at which they were to be delivered. This division does not consider the question of ownership, or of the real origin and the destination of goods, and it is clear that when the place of shipment is only recorded, the commerce of countries like Switzerland without sea board, will be neglected altogether. But the explanation for the presence of statistical records of trade between China and Switzerland is firstly, a through bill of lading might occasionally disclose that the goods are from Switzerland or destined to Switzerland. Secondly, when the merchants expressly state the country of origin, the

* A quotation table from chapter on China in "Die Wirtschaft des Auslands 1900-1927" Berlin 1928, Via the China Economic Journal, p. 186, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1929.

Custom House takes the original country in the place of provenance. Thirdly, since 1905 postal parcels to and from foreign countries are included in the Chinese Annual Returns of Trade.*

Calling for orders.—In addition to the causes of discrepancy between two countries' records as mentioned above, another good example of the difficulty of ascertaining the true destination of merchandise is furnished by the practice of calling for "orders." A merchant having filled a vessel with say Chinese soya beans, does not immediately indicate the port, where he wishes the soya beans discharged. On the contrary, he tells the shipper to call for orders at Marseille or another port on the European route, and in the meantime he determines on the most suitable market, and wires instructions to the vessel at the port of call. This latter port is the only one known to the Chinese Customs authorities.

Re-exports and Re-entering.—In regard to the question of native produce leaving and re-entering China or of foreign produce entering and leaving China, in both cases unless the goods are repacked under the Customs Supervision, the export duty or import duty cannot be refunded. They are considered as fresh export and imports. This is the case in Great Britain and also in many other countries.

Peculiar Position of Hongkong.—If we examine Hongkong's share in China's total external trade, though a little declining in its predominant position in recent years, still is the most important distributing center in southern China. Being a British Colony it is looked upon in the Chinese returns as a foreign country, like France or America. Another peculiarity of Hongkong is the fact that her trade with China is mostly transit trade and she manufactures little or nothing herself. Moreover she publishes no statistics† showing the origin of its imports and the destination of its exports. This very fact laid insurmountable obstacles in the analysis of China's external trade by countries. In other words though we know China has imported much merchandise from Great Britain or from Germany via Hongkong, we have no means to ascertain the exact share from these two countries.

* Chinese Economic Journal, p. 371, Vol. 1, No. 9, 1926.

† Remer's Foreign Trade of China, p. 44, 1926, Shanghai.

One solution.—A German statistician* claims that each nation's share of trade via Hongkong might be ascertained in the following manner: find out the share percentages of each country's trade direct with China from the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns. Divide out the total of Hongkong's trade with China exactly in the same proportion. The final answer can be obtained by adding this percentage from Hongkong to the original share percentages. To illustrate: if direct German trade with China is 8 % of the total China's trade, add to this another 8 % of Hongkong's total trade with China.

Drawbacks.—In the case of European countries, the above method of estimate might serve the purpose well. But in the case of Japan, the U.S.A. and Russian trade, all of which carry their trading mainly direct with China (very little via Hongkong), the application of this method will be grossly misleading. So there is yet no way out.

International Standardisation.—Internationally the Brussel's Conferences of 1910 and 1913† have already paved a way for the adoption of an international classification. China entered this agreement and since 1913,† the nomenclature of imports and exports is added as appendix in the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns for international comparison.

Of late, in accordance with the needs and demands of trading nations to acquaint with economic conditions of other countries, the League of Nations has already acted as a stimulus and there is a possibility that in a decade from now standardised statistics may appear. In an article by Mr. A. Loveday,‡ chief of economic research department of the League of Nations, described the methods by which standardized information on these most important subjects could be attained.

1 Agriculture: cultivated area and harvest results annually, livestock figures, forest areas, and forest results, as far as possible.

2 Mining: if possible monthly returns on the more important subjects such as minerals, production of coal, iron, etc.

* Remer's Foreign Trade of China, p- 44, 1926, Shanghai.

† Maritime Customs Reports, Part. I, 1913, appendix.

‡ Wirtschaftsdienst, 26 January 1929. Hamburg.

3 Fishing: results of seasons, number of boats and persons engaged.

4. Industry: production figures, power, persons employed.

5 Trading: monthly figures concerning wholesale trade, quarterly returns concerning retail trade. Import and export figures are to be supplied monthly according to a standardized system of classification. The programme contains two sets of rules, binding and non-binding rules. As scope of information extends more rules will become binding. Trade statistics will be the first to be supplied.

Part II

THE INSTITUTION OF WAREHOUSES AND SHEDS

Part II

THE APPLICATION OF DATA AND ILLUSTRATION.

CHAPTER I.

COMPARISON OF TRADE OF TWO YEARS 1926 AND 1913.

Section I

Valuation.

Valuation.—The value in exchange is generally expressed in terms of the standard currency of a country. China, as mentioned above has silver currency and for her external trade the price is stated in terms of Haikwan tael.* Again as has already been mentioned above, the Chinese Maritime Customs since 1902 adopted the C.I.F. and F.O.B. valuations for imports and exports respectively. Thus to-day the exchange of import and export takes place along the wharf instead of the market.

† GROSS VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1913-1926.

(000 H.K. Taels omitted)

Exports.					
Year.	Gross Imports.	Chinese Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	Grand Total.
1913	586,290	403,305	16,128	419,433	1,005,724
1914	584,209	356,227	14,968	371,194	955,403
1915	477,064	418,861	22,588	441,449	918,513
1916	535,268	481,797	18,861	500,659	1,035,927
1917	577,361	462,932	27,863	490,794	1,068,175
1918	577,644	435,883	22,751	508,634	1,036,278
1919	679,529	630,809	32,532	663,341	1,342,871
1920	799,960	541,631	37,710	579,341	1,379,301
1921	932,850	601,255	26,728	627,983	1,560,834
1922	975,034	654,892	29,984	684,876	1,659,911
1923	948,634	752,917	25,231	778,148	1,726,782
1924	1,039,102	771,784	20,891	792,676	1,831,778
1925	965,090	776,353	17,226	793,579	1,758,669
1926	1,144,647	864,295	20,428	884,720	2,029,367

* See the last page Note 2.

† See the Section of Valuation in Chapter 2, Part. I (p. 29 p. 10, and 11).

‡ China Maritime Customs Reports, Part. 1. 1922. p. 80 1926, pp. 127-8.

* NET VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA,
1913-1926.

Years.	Net Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913	570,163	403,305	973,468
1914	569,241	356,227	925,468
1915	454,476	418,861	873,337
1916	516,407	481,797	998,204
1917	549,519	462,932	1,012,450
1918	554,853	485,883	1,040,736
1919	646,998	630,809	1,277,807
1920	762,250	541,631	1,303,881
1921	906,122	601,255	1,507,378
1922	945,050	654,892	1,599,942
1923	923,403	752,917	1,676,320
1924	1,018,211	771,784	1,789,995
1925	947,865	776,353	1,724,218
1926	1,124,221	864,295	1,988,516

* Net Imports, i.e., the value of the Foreign Goods imported direct from Foreign Countries less the value of the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during the year.

TREASURE.*

(000 H.K. Tels omitted)

GOLD.					SILVER.					MERCHANDISE.				
Year	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Imported.	Exported.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Net Import.	Net Export.	Excess of Import.			
1913	3,066	4,451	...	1,386	55,711	19,743	35,968	...	570,163	408,303	166,857			
1914	863	13,862	...	13,001	16,499	30,122	...	13,623	569,241	356,227	213,014			
1915	819	18,211	...	17,392	20,713	39,100	...	18,382	418,476	418,861	35,615			
1916	19,963	8,102	11,801	...	37,088	65,765	...	28,678	516,407	481,797	34,610			
1917	13,872	5,026	8,847	...	27,507	48,490	...	20,983	549,619	462,932	86,687			
1918	1,228	2,282	...	1,054	56,124	12,629	23,495	...	554,893	485,883	69,010			
1919	51,079	9,896	41,183	...	62,094	8,968	53,126	...	646,998	630,631	16,189			
1920	50,967	68,469	...	17,502	126,354	33,715	92,139	...	762,250	541,631	220,619			
1921	29,499	45,960	...	16,461	89,645	57,114	32,431	...	906,122	601,256	304,866			
1922	9,862	5,685	4,123	...	75,687	36,114	39,573	...	946,049	654,892	290,157			
1923	10,146	15,813	...	5,667	93,941	26,716	67,197	...	923,408	752,912	170,486			
1924	2,047	11,782	...	9,735	49,629	23,527	28,002	...	1,018,211	771,784	248,427			
1925	1,845	2,883	...	1,038	73,927	11,453	62,524	...	947,865	776,353	171,512			
1926	1,607	9,205	...	7,598	78,781	25,577	53,204	...	1,124,221	864,295	259,926			
24,880					404,492				1,286,876					

* CHINA. Maritime Customs Reports, Part I, 1932, p. 27. Part I, 1920, p. 46.

Increased Value.—The graph on the next page indicates the increased value of China's foreign trade since 1913. It has grown from *Hk.Tls.* 913 millions in 1913,* to 1988 millions Haikwan taels in 1926.* This means a net increase of 102 % during the ensuing 14 years since 1913. The increase of 1926 over 1913 figures is equally true when expressed in gold pound sterling. Of this *Hk.Tls.* 1988 millions in 1926, 1124 millions and 864 millions are imports and exports values respectively, in 1913 imports were *Hk.Tls.* 570 millions and exports *Hk.Tls.* 403 millions.

Rate of Growth.—The mere knowledge of 102 % increase in 1926 over that of 1913 will not satisfy the query until the increase is analysed and more closely tested. In other words, are the increases uniform continuations of the previous rate of growth? Since the Nanking treaty of 1842, when China opened five ports to international trade, her commerce both in value and quantity has been steadily growing.† What was the previous rate of growth?

Simple Illustration.—To make a simple illustration it is necessary to go back 14 years from 1913. In 1900 the total trade, excluding treasure was *Hk.Tls.* 370 millions as compared with 973 millions in 1913. During this period of 14 years before the great war, the trade had nearly trebled in value. But for comparative purpose 1900 is an abnormal year owing to the Boxer War. If 1901 is taken for comparison in the place of 1900 the growth of 1913 is about 121 %, which is greater than the 102 % increase in 1926 over 1913. Therefore one may conclude this argument by saying that during the 14 years following 1913, the foreign trade of China did not grow at a rate uniform with the average rate of growth between 1901 and 1913.

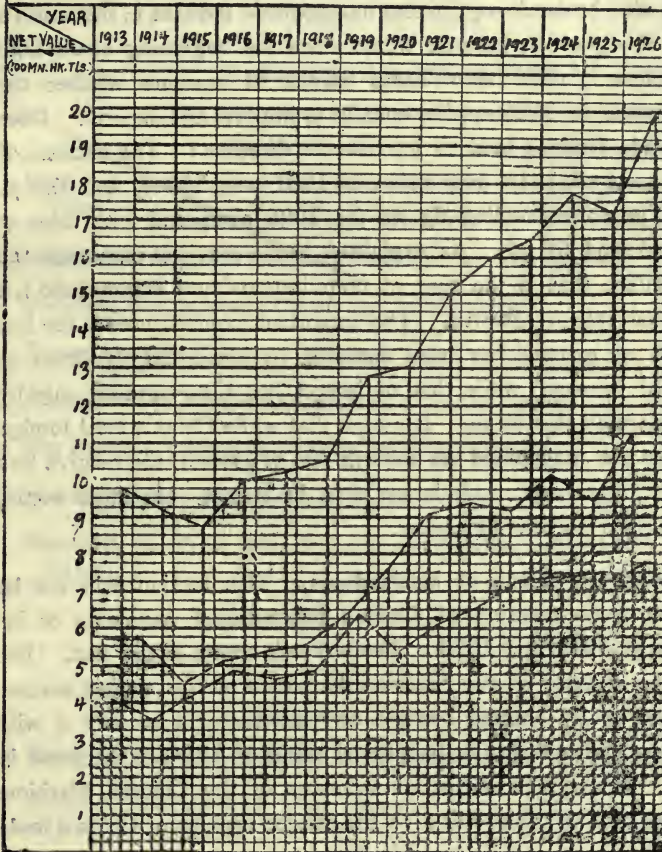
Increasing Debit Balance.—It is known fact ‡ in the foreign trade of China that since the last quarter of the 19th century China has never had any credit trade balance. Why China thitherto a creditor country became a debtor country? The reason was that China's intensity of demand for foreign goods has grown stronger while foreigner's demand for Chinese exports has diminished. For instance the taste for foreign made cotton goods

* In both cases the movements of treasure have been excluded. See the treasure table. Above.

† See the table of value of trade in the table.

‡ Foreign Trade of China, Remer, p. 222, 1926, Shanghai.

Net Value of the Foreign Trade of China 1913 to 1926



Total

Net Import

Export

and Indian opium in China has grown stronger while Chinese articles of export like tea and silk met much formidable competition in the world's market. By the end of the 19th century Assam and Ceylon tea ousted Chinese tea, while Japanese silk broke down Chinese monopolistic position in the world's silk markets. The position became worse since the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore it may be of some interest to examine whether the proportional increase in 1926 applies equally to imports and exports. Does China's debit trade balance tend to increase or decrease? The increase of exports and imports of 1913 over those of 1901 was 133 % and 111 % respectively. The corresponding figures for 1926 compared with those of 1913 are 113 % and 97 %. As explained in the previous paragraph the total trade of 1926, that is the sum of both imports and exports, did not attain the previous rate of growth. The important point to note is the fact that the growth of exports has been curtailed by some 20 % (from its previous trend of increase) while that of import has been curtailed only by 14 %. What does all this mean? It means that while China's total foreign trade in 1926 has not maintained an uniform rate of growth, the relative loss in export growth, has been much larger than in import. In other words, China's debit balance is always growing.

International Payments of indebtedness. This section will not be complete without some mention of China's international payments of indebtedness both in 1913 and 1926. The writer is aware of this fact. But on account of the absence of any reliable information on this subject matter, it has been intentionally omitted because any attempt will be only a wild guess. For these difficulties, the balance of trade of 1904, constructed in 1905 by H.B. Morse, the statistical secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs is quoted. This table will give the reader an idea of China's trade balance, however, imperfect this idea may be.

Summary of the Commercial Liabilities and Assets of China in International Trade.

by H. B. Morse.

Statistical Secretary 1905.*

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Hk Tls.</i>
A. Value of merchandise imported into the Treaty Ports (1903) (C.I.F.)	310,450,428
B. Value of bullion and Coin imported into the Treaty Ports .	37,001,165
C. Principal and interest of loans and indemnities	44,210,400
D. Expenditure on Chinese Embassies and Consulates abroad	1,320,000
E. Expended by Chinese students and travellers abroad . .	2,000,000
F. Net Profit of foreigners remitted to home countries . . .	16,000,000
G. Net freights and net premia of insurance†	6,750,000
H. Munition of War (not included in merchandise import Value)	5,000,000
Total Hk. Tls.	423,734,993

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
a. Value of merchandise export from treaty Ports (7.O.B.) .	236,205,162
b. Value of Bullion and Coin exported from treaty Ports (1903)	33,046,532
c. Excess of exports over imports of unrecorded trade our land frontiers	4,000,000
d. Expenditure on development of railways, mines, etc. .	27,000,000
e. Expenditure on foreign embassies and consulate, etc. in China	5,000,000
f. Maintenance of foreign Garrisons	7,500,000

* Maritime Customs Statistical, series Nos. 3 and 4, p. 16, 1905.

† Insurance Co, Foreign fire (Marine).

g. Expended on Maintenance of foreign war vessels including crew's expenses	15 000.000
h. Expended on Maintenance of foreign merchant vessels including crew's expenses	2.000.000
i. Repairs to foreign vessels at Shanghai and elsewhere . .	10.000.000
k. Expenditure on foreign missions, hospitals, and schools .	6.000.000
l. Expended by foreign travellers in China	6.000.000
m. Remittances from and money brought in by Chinese emigrants	73.000.000

Total : Hk.Tls. 424.751.694

Most of the above items need no explanation. The important point to bear in mind is that until the end of the war with Japan in 1895, China had incurred practically no foreign debts. As a consequence of that war she was burdened with a debt of Hk.Tls. 400.000.000 (£ 50 Mn.) and the periodic payments abroad under this head were further increased by the Boxer indemnity of Hk.Tls. 450.000.000 (£ 67.5 Mn.) in 1900. Now the annual payments under these two heads amounts to upward 45 million Haikwan taels a year. And greatly affects China's international payment of indebtedness.

China's deficient balance is made up from two sources : firstly from foreign loans, foreigners working for the development of China, and secondly, from Chinese working in foreign countries.

Section. II

Comparison of Quantity.

Value and Quantity.—Though it was shown in the previous section that the value of China's foreign trade in 1926 was more than double that of 1913, we cannot say that the quantity or volume of the trade has also doubled. The chief reason is that the prices of commodities are constantly changing in sympathy with the varying conditions of supply and demand. Thus the same unit of a particular set of commodities might be imported or

exported at higher or lower prices from time to time. It is common knowledge that the price level in 1926 was much higher than that of 1913, and the cost of living has increased enormously the world over. The phenomenal rise of price scarcely needs explanation. In this inquiry however, it is at once essential to know how far the growth of 1926 over that of 1913 is due to increased price and how far to increased quantity of goods. The following table answers this question.

Table of Comparisons of the Estimated
Quantity of China's Total
Foreign Trade in 1913 and 1926
1913 = 100 %

Bases for Comparisons	1913	1925	1926
1. New Export and Import Index No	100 %	125 %	138 %
2. Ministry of Finance Index No	100 %	117 %	134 %
3. Shipping Tonnages engaged in Foreign Trade	100 %	136 %	134 %
4. Maritime Customs Revenue Collection	100 %	185 %	202 %

See Sources of explanations

1. Refer to the method of its construction. See numbers A to J.
2. See No. H. For 1925, the index is based only on 6 months July to December.
3. See No. i.
4. See No. j.

Comment.—The method by which this table was constructed will now be explained. The table shows the comparative changes in the quantity of trade. To test the correctness of each method by counterchecking one against the other, various devices have been adopted. The first method is the construction of an external trade index number by the writer, the second is a method made out of the monthly import and export index, contained in

the Shanghai market Bureau Reports. Apparently this index was started only in 1925 and the month of "February" of 1913 has been taken as the basis. Both the shipping tonnage index and Customs revenue index are constructed out of the returns contained in the Reprois Part. I. of the three years quoted. The inclusion of 1925 figures has special purpose, and will be explained below.

Close Results.—In the 1926 column, one can see how remarkably close are the first three results. According to the new index number the increased quantity of trade in 1926 over that of 1913 is 38 %, while the figures for both the Shanghai market Report External trade Index and the shipping tonnage engaged in external trade show an increase of 34 %. The Revenue Collection Index alone shows an abnormally high percentage of increase. But this is due to the two tariff revisions made in 1918 and 1922. Therefore, the writer is convinced of that, though the value of external trade has more than doubled between 1913 and 1926, the increase of quantity is not more than 38 %, which is much less than one half of that indicated by the value. The big increase in value is caused by the high price level in the post war period. The new index is only an attempt and is far from complete. However the writer believes that a 38 % increase can safely be taken to be correct within 10 % of error, and therefore it is a more true indication of the quantity movements of the external trade than the value.

1925 Column.—See the 1925 column. The difference between the first and second methods is 8 %. Perhaps this is due to the different methods and quotation adopted in the construction of these two index numbers. In the first method, only 17 commodities have been quoted. For the second method how many commodities were included in its construction, is not clear. Moreover, the first method is based on the average price of 12 months while the latter only on the month of February of 1913.

Shipping Tonnage.—China's foreign trade is almost entirely carried by steamers, not by railways. Moreover, the railway mileage of 1926 is only about 1,000 miles more than that of 1913. Again most of the mileage was constructed in the interior and not across any national boundary affecting foreign trade. All other methods except shipping indicate that the 1926 quantity of trade is far greater than that of 1925. From this point alone the accuracy of the estimate of 1925 shipping tonnage, 136 % as against 134 % of 1926 are doubtful.

Measure of quantity of trade in shipping statistics is always less definite, because the tonnage of ships is not in strict proportion to their carrying capacity, nor are all ships loaded completely and solely with cargoes for China or from it; for many may call to load or discharge only part of their cargo, in these cases the whole tonnage is still counted. Also the measure by cubic content which tonnage statistics tend to give is essentially different from the measure by fixed value used above. The relations between all the variables are likely to be fairly constant in normal years (unless the definition of tonnage, etc. changes) but it may have altered on account of the following causes; the cargoes in 1926 may have been intrinsically more valuable, or ships were completely loaded in 1925, or a large proportion of the cargoes was discharged in Chinese ports and less taken to the neighbouring countries.

Customs Revenue Index.—The extremely high percentage increase in revenue collection in 1925 and 1926 compared with that of 1913 is caused by the two revisions in import tariff rates in 1918* and 1922† respectively. China's import tariff schedule has remained 5 % *ad valorem* in 1926 since 1843. All the revisions in tariff rates have been nothing more than the re-adjustment of 5 % to the changing prices. On account of these re-adjustments, the 185 % of 1925 and 202 % in 1926 revenue collection are far above the true increase. The base of 1913 revenue as 100 is much too low to compare with revenue collections after the re-adjustments of tariff rates. In other words, this index is not a good guide for the purpose of comparison.

Conclusion.—As the result of these investigations and countercheckings we can conclude without any further argument except reiterating that the quantity of China's 1926 external trade is about 38 % above that of 1913. But the value and the amount of revenue collection are much too high for the indication of the true volume of China's external trade.

A.—Difficulty of ascertaining the quantity of Trade.—The construction of the new external trade index number in the table of the estimated quantity of China's Foreign Trade will be explained below. As preliminary it is necessary to know the difficulty of ascertaining the quantity of trade. How

* China Commercial Hand-Book by Julian Arnold, pp. 333-335, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Washington.

† Chinese Economic Journal, p. 101, Jan. 1928.

can the quantity of trade in aggregate be measured? The lists of imports and exports in the Chinese Trade Statistics show that there are nearly one thousand different articles, and most of them are classified and measured in different units. For instance, cotton piece goods are reckoned in pieces, Kerosene oil in American gallons, cotton yarn in yards, some flax hemp jute goods only in values. To obtain the aggregate volume obviously one cannot add gallons, yards or piculs together. Therefore value is often the only means by which one can estimate the quantity of trade.

B.—One method.—When part of import or export could be re-valued on the previous price level, it is not difficult to estimate the total trade on the desired basis. Therefore in order to compare recent with previous quantity it is necessary to eliminate the effect of the variation of prices. To carry out this process the average price (obtained by dividing the value of the imported and exported goods by their quantity or weight) for 1913 must be ascertained for each commodities enumerated. The quantities of goods in 1926 should be re-valued at their fixed prices. To give a practical example let us assume that imports in 1926 were valued at Hk.Tls. 356 millions. At the price of 1913 they would have been worth Hk.Tls. 324 millions. Prices in 1926 were therefore higher than in 1913 in the ratio $356:324 = 110:100$. The import index for 1926 is therefore 110 when 100 is taken for 1913.

This method is universally employed for this problems; unless very exceptional price movements have taken place in considerable parts of the residue, very little error can be introduced. A second source of possible error may be found in the widness of the categories used. Thus all raw silk waste might be taken together; but it might have happened that the export of the less expensive kinds had diminished more than that of the more expensive, so that the average price of all would have risen though the prices of similar cloth were steady; in that case our method would have over-corrected the effect of price unless there has been a general movement of those kind in several important commodities and all in the same direction, the effect of this ambiguity must be quite small.

C.—Second kind of index no.—There is another way of constructing an external trade index number. Indeed this is the method adopted in the construction of the new import and export index number in the table of quantity at the beginning of this section. The method is as follows: Take

as many commodities as possible, for which a perfectly definite import and export value quotations are current; great care must be taken to avoid changes in quality. The average price of a year or period of years is taken as base, and quoted to 100; the prices of the other years are expressed as percentage. And the average of the numbers so found for any year is the index number for that year.

D.—INDEX Number of External Trade*

1913 — 100 %

1913	1925	1926
100 %	125 %	138 %

Total of Import Re-Valuation

(000,000 Hk.Tls.)

Values	1913	1925	1926
Net Total Import Value	570	948	1,124
Re-calculation on 1913 Value	...	654	794
Percentages: 1913 = base	100 %	115 %	139 %

* This index constructed out of the Import and Export Index below.

E.—An Import Index for the Calculation of the quantity of net Import Trade of China 1913 as base - 100*

The Quantity Column refers to a quantity purchased for Hk.Tls. 100.

Import Articles	Quantity Classifier	1913		1925		1926	
		Quantity.	Index No.	Quantity.	Index No.	Quantity.	Index No.
Raw Cotton	Piculs	4.46	100	2.58	27.90	2.93	65.70
Cotton yarn	"	37.43	100	1.70	45.50	16.60	44.50
" Shuting (Jap.). . .	Pieces	135.86	100	16.00	44.70	16.20	45.00
Iron Bars	Piculs	32.00	100	22.80	93.20	32.90	103.00
Rice	"	29.57	100	20.70	70.00	20.80	70.50
Refined Sugar	"	18.45	100	12.60	68.70	13.40	71.50
Kerosene oil	American gallons	727.00	100	391.00	54.00	412.00	56.50
Paper	Piculs	15.90	100	11.80	71.70	10.80	60.60
Coal	Tons	9.19	100	10.60	115.00	10.80	118.00
Total Index Columns .		..	900	..	620.70	...	635.30
Average Hk.Tls. Index		...	100 %	...	69 %	...	70.50 %

* This table is constructed out of Customs Reports, Part. I 1913, 1925, 1926.

F.—An Export Index for the Calculation of the quantity of net Export Trade of China 1913 as base - 100*

The Quantity Columns refers to a quantity purchased for Hk. Tls. 100.

Export Articles	Quantity Classifier	1913		1925		1926	
		Quantity	Index No.	Quantity	Index No.	Quantity	Index No.
Raw Cotton	Piculs	4,550	100	2,900	63,900	2,900	63,90
Iron Ore	"	740,000	100	655,060	88,500	601,030	81,00
Beans	"	45,000	100	29,060	64,400	33,903	76,00
Wheat	"	38,900	100	25,000	64,000	25,000	64,00
Cigarettes	"	1,900	100	0,580	33,000	0,560	29,70
Coal and Coke	Ton	18,000	100	15,000	83,500	11,700	66,50
Bean Oil	Piculs	13,000	100	9,500	73,000	8,900	69,00
Tea Black	"	3,900	100	3,500	90,000	2,300	59,00
Total of Index Columns . . . . .		..	806	..	560,300	..	509,10
Average Hk. Tls. Index . . . . .		..	100 %	..	70 % Tons	..	63,80 %
Net Total Export Value Hk. Tls. (000)		403,305	..	776,353	..	864,295	..
Re-Valuation on 1913 Piece		403,305	..	543,447	..	..	549,692
Increase of Quantity over 1913 - 100		100,000	..	135,000 %	..	..	137,000 %

* This table is constructed out of Customs Reports, Part. I 1913, 1925, 1926.

Index Number.—All index numbers are more or less approximate and it must be admitted that this new external trade index number is a mere attempt. The reason why only nine articles for import and eight articles for export were taken into consideration is largely due to certain difficulties lay in the way of compilation. This difficulty arose from the fact that most of the articles in the customs statistics were reclassified since 1925 and thereby disturbed the continuity of the record. To give only one example in 1926 there were 189 articles* of cotton piece goods whereas in 1913 there were only 69 articles.†

Generally speaking raw materials offer the best basis for compiling an index. Pig iron prices are very good single barometer without eliminating either seasonal variation or normal growth. Many authorities‡ went as far as to try and judge all changes in the business cycle from changes in pig iron prices. Hence iron bars from amongst metals as being most likely to be in more direct correlation to other classes of goods than other kinds of metals, for instance silver or copper.

In China, cotton is the chief raw material for clothing. Hence raw cotton and cotton yarn are included. Another reason for choosing them is that during the war textile industry was developed to tremendous extent, which can easily tested by the relative importation of raw cotton and cotton yarn.

Importation of Raw Cotton and Cotton yarn

(HK.TLS. 000.000)

1918 and 1926

	1918	1926
Raw Cotton	6	92
Cotton Yarn	68	29

* 1926 Report, Part. I, p. 158.

† 1913 Report, Part. I, p. 60.

‡ Mr. Benner, one of the pioneers in the field of business forecasting.

Mr. Warren F. Hickernell, Editor of N.Y. Brookmire Economic Service.

As the raw cotton increased the other decreased. This is also apparent if the table No. 8 in the 1917 trade Report is consulted.

With reference to cotton piece goods a serious difficulty was encountered. Both in 1925 and 1926 all import articles were re-arranged and this interrupted the continuity so necessary for comparisons.

After that those imports which predominate on the table of imports are taken into consideration as shown in the articles imported in 1926. Rice with 7,99 %, sugar with 7,36 %, Kerosene oil with 5,03 %, paper with 2,46 % and coal with 2,40 % of the total net imports.

Export Index.—For export index number the same principle, that is articles predominating the export items were taken into consideration. It is regrettable that on account of the above mentioned re-classification, the silk waste, the most valuable item in raw silk export could not be traced. However it is thought that a sufficient number of staple articles were tapped—representing in quantity enough to be representative of the total export and import trade of China.

H.—Index No. of $\frac{\text{Import}}{\text{Export}}$ Prices in Shanghai*

February 1913—100

1913		1925†		1926	
Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
100 %	100 %	153 %	149 %	151 %	154 %

Total value of trade re-calculated according to this index No. 1913 = 100	1913	1925	1926
	100 %	117 %	134 %

* Shanghai Market Price Reports, pp. 15-16, July number 1926.

† Only six months from July to December 1925.

I.—Net Tonnage of Shipping engaged
in China's Foreign Trade*

(000 Tons)

	1913	1925	1926
Import	14,518	20,049	19,724
Export	14,633	19,652	19,063
Total	29,151	39,701	38,787
Recalculation 1913 = 100	100 %	136 %	134 %

J.—Maritime Customs Revenue†

(00000)

	1913	1925	1926
Import ‡	199	364	428
Export ‡	139	246	263
Total ‡	338	610	691
Increase of Tonnage 1913 = 100	100 %	185 %	202 %

* 1913 Report, Part. I, pp. 92-93
 1925 " " pp. 212-213
 1926 " " pp. 220-221 } Constructed by the writer out of these data.

† From Customs Reports, Part. I, 1913 and 1926.

‡ Inclusive of opium

Section III

Closing Remarks

Smallness of China's external Trade.—As it can be readily seen in the table of "Shares of Certain Countries in World's Total Special Trade", China's share rose from 1.88 % in 1913 to 2.5 % in 1926. The share has increased, therefore it is satisfactory but compare with that of Japan, which rose from 1.79 % in 1913 to 3.34 % in 1926. Thus while Japan had increased her share by 1.55 % of world's total trade during the 14 years from 1913 to 1926, China has increased only 0.62 %. Actually Japan started from a lower figure by 0.11 % in 1913 and outdistanced China by 1.5 % in 1926. In this comparison China makes poor show. Consider the share of India, whose economic status is somewhat similar to that of China, has attained 3.53 % of world's total trade in 1926, about 1.03 % above that of China. Of course there is no comparison for China with the shares of economically advanced countries like the U.S.A., the U.K., Germany and France. In 1926, the U.S.A. scored over 15 % of the world's total foreign trade, while the share of the U.K. amounted 13 % of the world's trade.

Per Capita Trade.—See the two tables of international trade per head of population. The value of foreign trade of China per head of population rose from Hk.Tls. 2.42 in 1913 to Hk.Tls. 4.97 in 1926. This is equivalent to from 7 shillings and one penny in 1913 to 15 shillings and 6 pence in 1926. Both in silver and gold price, the per capita trade of China had more than doubled during the 14 years in question. But compare it with the per capita trade of other countries like Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. Even in the 1912 per capita trade of Netherlands was £ 90.16.6, which is more than 125 times of the 1926 per capita trade of China.

Causes of Smallness of per Capita Trade.—The cause for the smallness of China's external trade can be multiplied. Here only the most important causes will be briefly dealt with. To begin with, generally the more extensive is a Country, the greater is the interchange within it. Hence the comparatively smallness of Chinese foreign trade. To develop a country's industry and trade it is necessary to have political security, that is the security of life and property.

THE SHARES OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN WORLD'S
TOTAL SPECIAL TRADE.*

Country †	Percentages.						Total Value in U.S.A. (In Millions).	
	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		1913	1926
	1913	1926	1913	1926	1913	1926		
U.S.A.	9.10	14.16	13.34	16.10	11.15	15.10	4,223	9,125
U. Kingdom‡	16.48	17.41	13.93	10.82	15.24	14.22	5,771	8,592
Germany‡	13.14	7.60	13.09	7.98	13.12	7.79	4,966	4,704
France‡	8.33	6.20	7.23	6.61	7.80	6.40	2,953	3,867
Canada|| . . . . .	3.17	3.31	2.35	4.34	2.78	3.81	1,051	2,301
British-India	3.01	2.75	4.21	3.98	3.90	3.53	1,359	3,022
Japan	1.66	3.48	1.72	3.18	1.79	3.34	678	2,015
Italy‡	3.61	3.23	2.64	2.48	3.14	2.87	1,189	1,934
China	2.13	2.74	1.90	2.25	1.88	2.50	710	1,515
Argentina	2.46	2.44	2.73	2.50	2.59	2.47	980	1,491
Australia|| . . . . .	1.95	2.32	2.04	2.42	1.99	2.36	755	1,429
Belgium‡	4.59	2.40	3.82	2.16	4.22	2.29	1,597	1,381
Br. Malaya‡	1.06	1.85	1.05	2.44	1.05	2.14	399	1,290
Dutch East Indies	0.95	(1.13)	1.47	(2.52)	1.20	(1.80)	456	(1,089)
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	...	1.45	...	1.79	...	1.62	...	976
Brazil	1.67	1.24	1.37	1.56	1.70	1.39	643	841
Switzerland	1.84	1.46	1.44	1.21	1.65	1.34	624	806
Sweden	1.16	1.28	1.19	1.30	1.17	1.29	446	779
Denmark‡	1.07	1.27	0.93	1.23	1.00	1.27	379	764
Union of S. Africa|| . . . . .	1.03	1.09	1.73	1.37	1.37	1.22	517	379
Spain (U.S.S.R.)‡	1.29	1.33	1.11	1.06	1.20	1.20	456	725
Russia	3.59	1.12	4.22	1.24	3.90	1.81	1,475	712
Austria . . . . .	...	1.24	...	0.82	...	1.03	...	624
Philippines‡	0.27	0.38	0.26	0.44	0.27	0.42	101	256
Siam	0.17	0.22	0.23	0.28	0.20	0.25	76	151

* Excluding Netherlands, its present statistics not being comparable with those for 1913.

† Changes in territory.

‡ Exports include bullion and specie of domestic origin.

§ Including bullion and, in some cases, also specie.

|| General Trade.

¶ International Statistical Year Book, League of Nations, Geneva, 1927. pp. 128-129.

Foreign Trade per Head of Population in 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Netherlands	90	16	6
Belgium	67	15	0
Switzerland	35	17	6
Denmark	29	15	1
U K.	29	10	6
France	19	5	8
Norway	19	2	1
Sweden	15	5	10
Germany	15	4	9
Italy	7	8	4
Rumania	6	19	4
Portugal	6	9	8
Austria Hungary	5	4	4
Greece	4	8	11
Spain	4	5	3
Bulgaria	3	10	0
Servia	2	10	8
Russia	1	13	4

* From 1921. Report I, P. 11.

Foreign Trade of China per Head of Population†

Hk.Tls.

Year.	Imports. (000)	Exports. (000)	Total. (000)	Imports per head.	Exports per head.	Total per head.	Average exchange for year	Total Trade per Head.
							s. d.	s. d.
1901 . . .	268,303	169,657	437,960	0.67	0.42	1.09	2 11 9 16	3 2 15 16
1911 . . .	471,504	277,338	848,842	1.18	0.94	2.12	2 8 1 4	5 8 7 16
1913 . . .	570,162	403,305	973,468	1.43	1.08	2.42	3 0 1 4	7 1 15 16
1921 . . .	906,122	631,255	1,507,378	2.27	1.50	3.77	3 11 7 16	14 10 3 4
1926 . . .	1,124,221	864,295	1,988,516	2.83	2.13	4.97	3 1 3 8	15 6 3 4

† The Economist 12th November 1921 (London) Chinese Population has been taken as 400 Mn. for this purpose. All quoted from the Report p. 11, except 1911 and 1926, both of which were calculated by the writer.

China has had 17 years continuous civil war. It is a matter of comforting surprise how the trade under these political chaos has grown and doubled since 1913. The future of Chinese foreign trade is largely dependent on her political situation.

Self-Sufficing Economic Communities.—Economically China is a country of divided and poor self-sufficing economic communities. Since man's simple needs and requirements can be satisfied within his narrow locality, the question of a large external trade does never arise for him. Moreover, at present in China, there exist over 160 different currencies, it is also a drag for the development of trade on any large scale.

Lack of means of Mechanical Transport.*—The area of China is over 4 million square miles, while the population amounts to nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the world's total population. And yet she has only about 8,000 miles of railways and about 10,000 miles of motor roads. The U.S.A. with a territory about $\frac{1}{6}$ smaller than that of China, and a population of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of China to-day possesses, half a million miles of motor roads and a quarter million miles of railways. The U.K. whose population is about $\frac{1}{10}$ and whose area about $\frac{1}{40}$ of China has about 20,000 miles of railways and 17,000 miles of roadways. The cost of one ton mile in the U.K. is about 2 pence while in China often it exceeds one shilling and six pence.

Before the advent of modern railways and steamers, to a greater or less extent the whole world was made of self-sufficing economic communities. But the cheap and rapid means of modern transport created an international economy out of local and national systems of economy. This means the inter dependence of nations by ever growidg volume of international trade.

As already mentioned once, industry cannot develop without trade, and the trade cannot develop without industry. Therefore to increase China's foreign trade by developing her immense economic resources, it is necessary to have more railways, which will create China a country of international economy out of her present local and national economic systems.

* The statistics of this paragraph are all quoted from the Chapters on Railways and Roadways of "The Influence of Communication upon the Economic future of China" George Routledge Co. Ltd., London. 1930.

CHAPTER II

TRADE IN PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Section 1

Analysis of Principal articles imported and the countries of provenance.

General Remarks on Import.—The table of China's trade by classes of commodities at once discloses the very fact that China is rapidly being industrialised. In the import table, article number No. 2 according to 1913 Bruxelles Nomenclature, food and drink rose from 16.8 % in 1913 to 19.5 % in 1926. One of the great phenomenon of modern industrialisation is the concentration of workers into small area and the importation of food stuff from abroad to feed them. This is the explanation for the great increase of article No. 2. Then class 3 the raw materials or mainly unmanufactured increased from 11.5 % to 24 %, at the same period. This is because China's needs of raw material for her expanding industrialisation. On the other hand, class 4, the importation of manufactured articles from abroad has diminished from 62.5 % in 1913 to 49.5 % in 1926, This decrease of 13 % in import is supplied by the home manufacture. Though Chinese manufacture cannot as yet compete with foreigners in foreign markets, but does so at home markets.

Remarks on Export.—The different classes in the export table tell the same story as in the import table. After having seen the ever increasing imports of food stuff, one may question why the article No. 2, that is export of food and drink has increased by 4 % since 1913. It should be borne in mind that this is due to new money crops such as wheat and soya beans cultivated in Manchuria and elsewhere since 1913 solely for export purpose. This heavy export of food stuff does not necessarily mean any great decrease of food, which was formerly, (in 1913) consumed by the Chinese. The article No. 3, raw material exports has decreased from 52.3 % in 1913 to 46.6 % in 1926, whereas the percentage of manufactured goods exported has increased from 14.9 % to 19.7 %. Thus everything testifies to the one

CHINA'S TRADE BY CLASSES OF COMMODITIES.*

Year.	Imports. Classes.					Exports. Classes.				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1913 . . .	0.1	16.8	11.5	62.5	9.1	1.6	25.5	52.3	14.9	5.7
1924 . . .	...	23.3	23.3	48.7	4.7	6.7	31.1	46.4	17.5	4.3
1925 . . .	...	21.6	25.5	45.6	7.3	0.5	31.0	49.7	17.0	1.8
1926 . . .	...	19.5	24.0	49.5	6.6	0.4	29.5	46.6	19.7	3.7

Notes. The Classes are those of the International classification of the Brussels Convention of 1914, viz :—

1. Live Animals.
2. Articles of food and drink.
3. Materials, raw or partly manufactured.
4. Manufactured articles.
5. Gold and Silver : Specie and unmanufactured.

* Calculated out from 1913 Maritime Customs

Trade Returns Part III. Vol. II. pp. 728-735

„ 1924 „ „ II. Vol. II. pp. 1030-1037

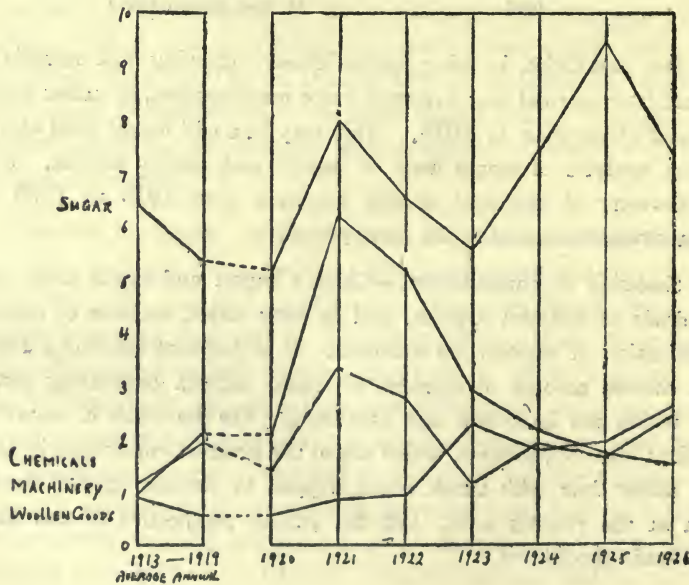
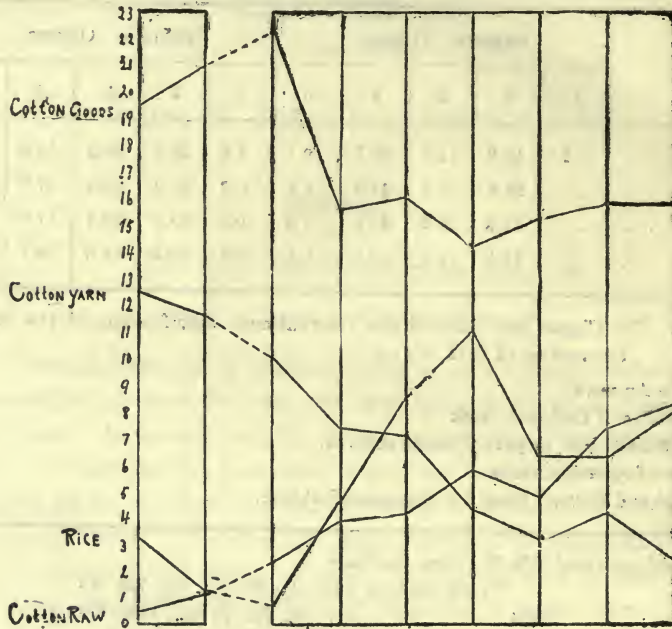
„ 1925 „ „ II. Vol. II. pp. 510-17

„ 1926 „ „ II. Vol. II. pp. 650-7

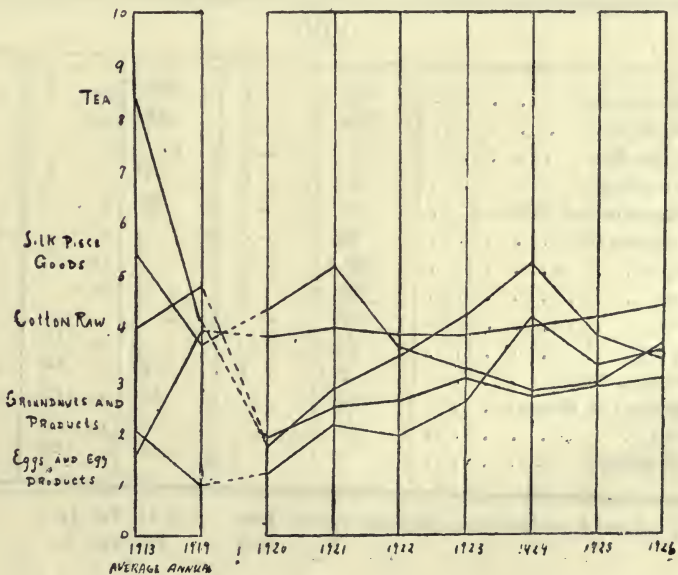
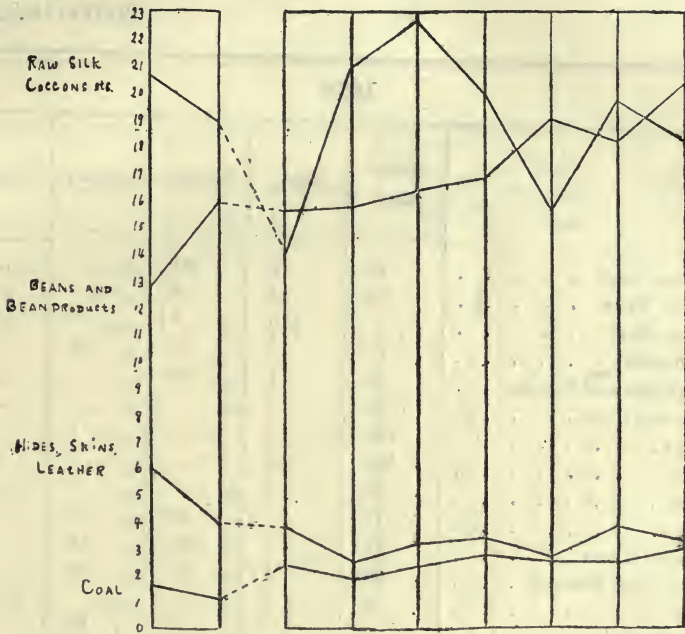
central fact that China is being industrialised ; drawing raw materials and food stuff from abroad and exported more manufactures, or rather importing less manufactures than in 1913. This very fact will reveal itself also in the following analysis of single item of import and export articles. See the graph showing of principal articles imported from 1913 to 1926 and 8 principal articles exported at the same period.

Selection of commodities.—China's import and export trade consists of hundreds of different articles, and in most cases, sources of import and the destination of exports are manifold. It is therefore extremely difficult to give a concise account of changes of trade, without concealing just those details which are important and interesting. On the whole it seems best to deal with those commodities, which are of the greatest importance in aggregate values rather than with those which happen to present special features of interest at the present time, lest the proper perspective of the mass of foreign trade should lost.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED (NET) FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Percentage of Total Imports).



PRINCIPALS ARTICLES EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EXPORTS.



COUNTRIES FROM

(00,000 Haikwan

1926					
	Hong-kong.	India.	Britain.	Germany.	France.
Cotton Goods	79	3	443	...	...
Cotton Yarn	90	16	5	...	...
Cotton Raw . . . . .	...	510	2	...	...
Chemicals	31	...	50	23	2
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	15	1	122	...	...
Kerosene Oil	34	...	...	...	...
Sugar	265	...	...	1	...
Rice	162	190	...	...	...
Flour	16	...	...	...	...
Paper	11	...	32	29	6
Woollen Goods	14	...	165	54	31
Metals and Minerals . . .	58	4	61	57	4
Coal	8	...	...	...	...
Machinery	5	...	47	24	1
1913					
Cotton Goods	114	1	399	7	7
Cotton Yarn	194	...	184	...	...
Cotton Raw . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals . . . . .	...	1	1	1	1
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	16	...	86	...	11
Kerosene Oil	52	...	...	...	...
Sugar	204	...	...	2	...
Rice	156	5	...	...	...
Flour	59	...	...	...	...
Paper	15	...	...	11	...
Woollen Goods	9	1	9	15	3
Metals and Minerals . . .	18	...	34	12	1
Coal	16	...	6	...	...
Machinery	7	...	25	12	1

* Calculated from Maritime Customs Reports 1926. Part II Vol. I.

" " " 1913. " III. Vol. I.

WHICH IMPORTED—1926.*

Taels).

1926						
Russia.	Japan.	U. S. A.	Korea.	French Indo-China.	Siam, Singapore, Straits.	Nether- lands.
12	1,212	3	20	...	...	7
...	139	...	2	6	...	...
...	256	180	7	...	...	1
...	63	...	1	2	...	6
...	3	386	4	1	...	...
10	3	493	1	12	22	...
17	218	...	13	...	4	...
1	15	...	2	290	294	...
...	89	79	3	...	2	...
1	99	26	1	1	...	6
1	8	...	...	...	...	3
6	79	112	3	2	22	12
15	220	...	...	21	...	...
2	41	33	1	...	...	2
1913						
34	590	81	3	1	...	7
..	321	...	...	1	...	...
..	2	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	8	27	1	1	...	...
4	1	116	...	3	57	...
...	91	...	...	...	6	2
2	27	...	13	8	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	...	1	...	...	...
5	77	17	...	...	...	1
...	63	...	...	13	...	...
3	5	8	...	1	...	1

PERCENTAGE SHARES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

1926					
	Hong-kong.	India.	Britain.	Germany	France.
Cotton Goods	44	0.17	24.9	...	...
Cotton Yarn	39	6.5	1.8	...	...
Raw Cotton . . . . .	...	54.5	0.21	...	...
Chemicals	14.3	...	23.9	11	0.95
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	2.8	0.19	23	...	...
Kerosene Oil	6	...	...	...	...
Sugar	32	...	...	1.2	...
Rice	18	21	...	...	...
Flour	6	...	...	...	...
Paper	4	...	11.6	10.5	2.9
Woollen Goods	4.7	...	55	18.3	11.5
Metals and Minerals . . .	11.1	0.9	11.7	11	0.9
Coal	3	...	...	...	...
Machinery	3	...	28	14.5	0.6

1913					
Cotton Goods	13	0.09	35.3	0.63	0.63
Cotton Yarn	26	..	26	...	...
Raw Cotton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals . . . . .	...	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	17	...	5.8	...	6.8
Kerosene Oil	18	...	...	0.7	...
Sugar	57	...	...	0.55	...
Rice	83	1.1	...	...	...
Flour	57	...	...	...	...
Paper	21	...	...	18	...
Woollen Goods	18.5	2.2	18.5	38	17
Metals and Minerals . . .	5.5	...	11.8	4.2	3.5
Coal	17	...	9	...	...
Machinery	12.6	...	45	22.3	1.8

* Calculated out from the table "Countries from which Imported."

IN CHINA'S PRINCIPAL IMPORT ARTICLES.*

1926						
Russia.	Japan.	U. S. A.	Korea.	French Indo China.	Siam, Singapore, Straits,	Nether- lands.
0.68	68	0.17	1.13	...	...	0.39
...	24.3	...	0.7	2.1	...	...
...	28	19	0.75	...	...	0.17
...	30	...	0.46	0.95	...	2.8
...	0.58	72	0.75	0.19	...	...
1.8	0.53	83	0.18	2.1	3.6	...
2.3	26.2	...	1.7	...	0.48	...
0.1	1.7	...	0.22	31	32	...
...	34.2	33	1.15	...	0.7	...
0.35	29	9	...	...	...	1.1
0.34	2.7	...	...	...	...	10
1.15	15.2	21	0.6	0.3	4	2.3
5.6	82	...	...	7.5	...	...
1.2	24.3	23	0.6	...	...	1.2
1913						
3.3	58	7.3	0.27	0.09	...	0.63
...	45	...	...	0.14	...	...
...
...	2.9	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	18	0.67	0.67	...	...
...	...	31.4	...	...	2.3	0.7
...	24.5	...	...	...	2	0.5
...	...	...	7.3	4.7	...	...
1.9	26	11.7	...	...	...	...
...	1.8	...	1.4	...	...	...
14.3	17	...	...	...	...	...
17.5	27	5.7	...	...	...	3.5
...	67	...	...	13.8	...	...
5.4	9	...	...	1.8	...	1.8

In tabulating trade statistics we may take either countries or commodities as the main heading and in the latter case we may measure by quantity or value. For practical purposes of studying national needs and their satisfaction or openings for employment, quantities of goods imported or exported, irrespective of their value, source or destination should have the principal place. Since we cannot add tons to gallons or prices directly, we must deal with prices and values. To give only an example—"cotton". The piece goods are often measured in pieces, cotton yarns in yards, raw cotton in piculs. Thus it is impossible to add them together except in prices. Therefore, the value is often the only common measure.

Cotton goods.—The net import values of cotton goods in 1926 and 1913 Hk.Tls. 177 millions and 111 millions respectively. On the 1913 valuation,* these two sums are about equal. However, the relative importance of cotton goods in China's total trade has decreased from 19.5 % in 1913 to 15.8 % in 1926. As the table of the percentages of imported articles shows, the importance of cotton goods has been declining during and since the great war. Certainly this decline cannot be ascribed to any special causes in 1926. It is caused by China's ever growing cotton manufactures in Shanghai and elsewhere.

In 1913 the main sources of cotton goods supply were Japan with 53 %, Great Britain 35 %, Hongkong 13 and the U.S.A. 7.3 %. In 1926 except the U.S.A. these countries have retained their relative positions in China's import trade. But Japan's share rose from 53 % to 68 %, while Britain's share† declined from 35.3 % to 24.9 %. Hongkong contributed only 4.4 % in 1926 as against 13 % in 1913. The U.S.A. share has almost disappeared from China's import list of cotton goods, while a new country, Korea sent China 1.13 %. But this is probably due to the Japanese goods sent through Korea, not due to any Korean manufacture.

Cotton yarn.—The net value of import of cotton yarn in 1913 is Hk.Tls. 71 millions as against Hk.Tls. 28 millions in 1926. It has declined from 12.5 % of China's total imports in 1913 to 2.5 % in 1926. This fall is solely attributable to China's ever expanding spinning industry.

* 1913 Price level is about 50 % lower than that of 1926. Shanghai Market Bureau Report, p. 15, September 1926.

† Allowances must be made for the Chinese boycott against British Goods in 1926. The General strike also occurred in 1926.

In 1913 the principal sources of cotton yarn supply were: Japan with 45 %, Great Britain 26 % and Hongkong with 13 %. In 1926 each of them, except Hongkong, has lost its previous importance. Meanwhile a new source of supply sprang into prominence. India from almost nothing in 1913 has sent nearly 7 % of China's import in 1926.

Raw Cotton.—The net values of raw cotton import in 1926 and 1913 are Hk.Tls. 93.7 Mn. and Hk.Tls. 3.8 Mn. This at once testifies to the immense increase of import in 1926. There is a direct correlation between the increase of raw cotton import and the decrease of cotton yarn import. The raw cotton import rose from 5 % in 1913 to 8.3 % in 1926 while the cotton yarn import fell from 18.1 % to 2.5 % of China's total imports during the same period.

In 1913, with some qualifications, China did not import any raw cotton at all. To-day the main supply comes from India with 54.5 %, Japan 28 %, the U.S.A. 19 %. Seeing that Japan is a heavy importer of raw cotton, it is questionable whether the 28 % sent from Japan is not caused by the American cotton sent via Japan. In 1926 Japan took 52 % (569,000 tons)* of total Indian raw cotton export.

Chemicals.—The chemical imports in 1913 and 1926 are Hk.Tls. 7 Mn and 21 Mn respectively. As the processes of industrialisation progress in China, more and more chemical must be imported from abroad.

Formerly Japan was the on'y important country which supplied Chinese chemical markets, but in 1926, Hongkong, Great Britain and Netherlands all sent considerable share each.

Cigarettes and Tobacco.—The imports of these two articles in 1913 and in 1926 are Hk.Tls. 16 Mn and 45.5 Mn respectively. They have increased from 2.8 % in 1913 to 4.1 % in 1926. It must be borne in mind that this increase is mainly due to tobacco import and not cigarettes. More and more cigarettes are made in China. Thus the import fell from 2.2 % in 1913 to 1.8 % in 1926. Of course the fall in the proportion of China's total import does not necessarily follow that the actual value of import also decreased. The value of cigarette import has in fact increased from Hk.Tls. 12 Mn. in 1913 to 20 Mn. in 1926.

* The Trade of Indian Ocean, by V. Anstey, pp. 86-89, London 1929.

Before the great war, Great Britain was by far the most important source of supply. She sent 58 % while Hongkong and France each sent 17 % and 8.6 %. America with 18 % was second to only Great Britain. But in 1926 America headed the list of import with 72 % while the British fell to 23 %. Perhaps this decline is also due to the Chinese boycott and the general strike mentioned above.

Kerosene oil.—The net import values of Kerosene oil in 1913 and 1926 are Hk.Tls. 25 Mn. and 52 Mn. respectively. This is a considerable increase. It rose from 4.5 % in 1913 to 5 % of China's total import in 1926.

Both before and after the war, the chief source of supply is the U.S.A., which supplied China's market 32 % in 1913, 83 % in 1926. The remainder is supplied by Hongkong and Russia.

Before the introduction of Kerosene oil into China, vegetable oil was the chief means of illumination in China. To-day China finds it more profitable to export her vegetable oils and import the Kerosene oil.

Sugar.—The values of sugar import have increased from Hk.Tls. 36 Mn. 1913 to 83 Mn. in 1926 respectively. The percentage grew from 6.4 to 7.4. China grows much sugar-cane but on account of the absence of sugar crushing factories, she exports her sugar cane and re-imports it after it has been manufactured.

The principal supplies in 1913 were Hongkong with 57 %, Japan 24 % as against 32 % and 26 % in 1926. The decline is the share of Hongkong in 1926 is perhaps due to the Chinese boycott.

Rice.—In 1926 China imported nearly Hk.Tls. 90 Mn. worth of rice as against Hk.Tls. 18 Mn. in 1913. The percentage in China's total import also increased from 3.2 % to 8 %. This phenomenal increase is due to the ever increasing industrial population in China.

Before the great War, the main sources of supply were: Hongkong 83 %, Korea 7.3 %, French Indo-China 4.7 %. In 1926, the channels of supply have altered. Hongkong sent only 18 % and Korea 22 %. But the shares of India and French Indo-China both grew from 4.7 % and 1.1 % in 1913 to 31 % and 21 % 1926. India proper does not export much rice but it is Burma, which is the chief centre of rice export.

Flour.—The values of flour imports are Hk.Tls. 10 Mn. in 1913 and 25 Mn. in 1926. It has increased from 1.8 % of total China's imports to 2.2 % in 1926. Before the war the chief suppliers are Hongkongs 57 %, Japan 26 %, the U.S.A. 11.7 %. In 1926 in addition to these countries, Canada has sent a considerable share.

Paper.—In 1913 China imported Hk.Tls. 7 Mn. worth of paper as against 28 Mn. in 1926. The percentage in China's total also increased from 1.3 % to 2.5 %. As China's intellectual standard progresses, she will consume more and more foreign paper to supply the demand of various printing work. To-day the number of newspapers and magazines grows by leaps and bounds.

Before the war, Hongkong headed China's paper import list followed by Germany and Japan. In 1926 Japan headed the list with 29 % followed by Germany with 10.5 % and the U.S.A. with 9 %. Hongkong sent only 4 %.

Wollen goods.—The values of import are Hk.Tls. 5 Mn. in 1913 and 30 Mn. in 1926. The percentage also rose from .9 to 2.6. China is one of important wool producers and she will provide the largest woollen market in the world, for the reason that the main part of China has cold winters and to-day more and more people in China realise the superiority of Woollen to cottons, which has been the chief material for clothing from ancient time till to-day.

Before the war, Germany with 58 % of total import headed the list of import of woollen goods, followed by Great Britain and Japan. But in 1926 Britain sent 58 % and became by far the most important supplier. She is followed by Germany, Japan Hongkong.

Metals and Minerals.—In 1913 the import value was Hk.Tls. 28 Mn. as against 52 Mn. in 1926. But its relative position in China's total import has fallen from 5.1 % in 1913 to 4.7 % in 1926. Before the war, Japan supplied 27 %, Russia 17 %, the rest by Great Britain and Hongkong. In 1926, their relative position remained about the same except Russia, whose share fell from 17.5 % in 1913 to 1.1 % in 1926.

Coal.—The import value of coal rose from Hk.Tls. 9 Mn. in 1913 to 27 Mn. in 1926. The percentage has also increased from 1.7 % to 2.4 %. As China's industrialisation advances she needs more coal. Her great coalfields

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED (NET)

(000 Haikwan

	1913	1919	1920	1921
Cotton Goods	111,359	134,989	170,151	141,649
Cotton, Raw	3,017	6,499	17,993	35,867
Rice	18,334	8,300	5,362	41,220
Sugar	33,306	35,226	39,340	71,704
Kerosene Oil	25,403	46,709	54,319	58,077
Metals and Minerals	28,973	56,609	61,565	60,078
Woollen Goods	4,879	3,614	4,790	7,457
Cotton Yarn	71,060	74,897	76,662	67,012
Fishery Products	15,854	11,194	13,306	18,471
Paper	7,169	10,211	13,102	15,311
Coal	9,421	12,517	14,375	13,789
Candles, Oil, Soap, etc.	7,487	8,027	8,178	6,921
Tobacco	3,573	5,374	12,939	14,268
Flour	10,301	1,249	2,330	3,524
Cereals, Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	13,401	11,823	14,634	16,579
Chemicals	7,122	9,001	9,821	29,983
Cigarettes	12,598	21,834	22,185	24,912
Hemp etc., Goods	4,569	4,595	4,595	3,504
Wheat	6	088	033	081
Machinery	5,535	13,578	16,266	55,636
Timber	5,111	7,217	12,050	8,038
Silk Goods	2,315	2,969	2,969	3,459
Hides, Skins, Leather	8,900	8,159	8,299	9,445
Artificial Indigo	9,633	1,949	15,776	15,584
Cotton and Woollen Mixtures	3,462	3,181	5,755	5,131
Opium	41,023	246	200	322

Although much time and pains have been taken for these calculations, on account of the changes in the method of classifying the commodities in the Maritime Customs Reports, some slight errors are inevitable.

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Taela omitted).

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
151,567	131,887	154,355	156,903	177,216
41,956	53,816	49,076	69,965	93,751
79,874	98,198	63,249	61,041	89,844
61,254	52,331	76,384	89,827	82,753
63,441	58,389	57,811	66,117	56,595
49,927	44,938	67,770	43,100	52,347
8,793	19,042	17,692	15,509	29,653
66,955	41,633	34,156	39,199	28,250
21,786	25,081	29,600	25,502	27,524
13,686	16,525	20,109	19,081	27,609
10,746	12,861	15,160	26,082	26,933
8,745	8,996	9,109	13,693	25,854
13,219	12,777	24,725	19,906	25,813
16,790	27,232	30,097	15,971	24,820
15,474	19,731	17,817	17,604	23,623
26,325	10,915	16,658	16,472	21,039
28,339	28,273	27,650	17,768	20,765
3,831	4,969	6,790	14,736	19,936
301	9,096	17,690	16,900	17,965
49,423	26,677	22,069	15,577	16,733
11,954	9,845	16,120	12,191	16,144
3,008	3,097	4,650	5,110	12,350
8,826	7,011	8,893	11,443	12,974
12,301	11,817	21,585	14,950	12,536
6,051	8,508	11,241	7,808	11,980
054	472	334	695	699

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED (NET) FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.*

	Percentages of total imports. 46								
	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Cotton Goods . . .	19.5	20.9	22.2	15.7	16.0	14.3	15.2	15.8	15.8
Cotton, Raw . . .	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.9	4.1	5.8	4.8	7.3	8.3
Rice . . . ; . . .	3.2	1.3	.7	4.6	8.4	11.0	6.3	6.3	8.0
Sugar	6.4	5.4	5.2	7.9	6.5	5.6	7.4	9.4	7.4
Kerosene Oil . . .	4.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.9	5.0
Metals and Minerals	5.1	8.7	8.1	6.2	5.3	4.4	6.6	4.5	4.7
Woollen Goods . . .	0.9	.6	.6	.8	.9	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6
Cotton Yarn . . .	12.5	11.7	10.0	7.4	7.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	2.5
Fishery Products . .	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
Paper	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5
Coal	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.4
Candles, Oil, Soap, etc.	1.3	1.2	1.5	.8	.9	.9	.8	1.4	2.3
Tobacco	0.6	.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.3
Flour	1.8	.2	.2	.4	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.2
Cereals, Fruits, Seeds, Vegetables	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1
Chemicals	1.2	1.9	1.4	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.9
Cigarettes	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.8	1.8
Hemp etc., Goods . .	0.8	.7	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6	1.5	1.8
Wheat	0.0	...	...	...	...	.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Machinery	1.0	2.1	2.1	6.2	5.2	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.5
Timber	0.9	1.1	1.6	.9	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
Silk Goods	0.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.6	.5	1.1
Hides, Skins, Leather	1.6	1.0	1.2	.1	.8	.8	.8	1.2	1.2
Artificial Indigo . .	1.7	.1	.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.1
Cotton and Woollen Mixtures	0.6	.6	.7	.5	.6	.9	1.1	.8	1.1
Opium	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calculated from the following sources. Articles Imported and Exported.

1913.	Maritime Trade Returns, Part I. pp. 60-80 and Part III. pp. 728-735.
1919.	" Part I. pp. 76-101 and Part III. pp. 956-963.
1920.	" Part I. pp. 80-105 and Part III. pp.
1921.	" Part I. pp. 100-126 and Part III. pp.
1922.	" Part I. pp. 98-121 and Part II. pp
1923.	" Part I. pp. 114-137 and Part II. pp 1024-1027.
1924.	" Part I. pp. 116-138 and Part II. pp 1030-1036.
1925.	" Part I. pp. 142-203 and Part II. pp 510-517.
1926.	" Part I. pp. 142-203 and Part II pp 650-653.

are unfortunately situated in the interior, where there is no modern means of transport. Hence the necessity of import from abroad. Her annual volume of consumption is about 25 millions tons.*

Before the war the chief sources of import by order of importance were Japan, French Indo-China and Great Britain. In 1926 Great Britain disappeared altogether from the list.

Machinery.—The import of machinery rose from Hk.Tls. 6 Mn. in 1913 to 17 Mn. in 1926. It has increased by 0.5 % in China's total trade. China will require more and more machineries as her industries are developed on modern lines.

Both before and after the war Great Britain leads in the import list followed by Japan and the U.S.A. Though the U.S.A. sent 28 % of machinery in 1926, she sent almost nothing in 1913. This alone testifies to the growing importance of the U.S.A. in China's foreign trade.

Opium.—In 1913 over Hk.Tls. 41 Mn worth of opium was imported but in 1926 it is less than one million Hk.Tls. This is due to the agreement† made between China and Great Britain, to the effect that opium importation to be prohibited except to leased territories where territorial sovereignty of China is suspended during the term of lease. To-day much smuggling is being carried on. To be able to enforce the agreement effectively, China must abolish the extra-territoriality.

Both before and after the war, the chief source of supply is of course British India followed by Turkey, Russia and Japan.

Closing Remarks.—Taking a general view of imports during this period, it may be said that most of articles of import excepting opium and cotton yarn have increased both in value and quantity. The most notable increases are the importation of raw cotton and rice. This is due to the march of industrialisation in China. During the great war, when the supplies of cotton goods were either cut off or curtailed, China had to supply her own demands. Hence the establishment of numerous cotton mills throughout China, and importation of rice in ever growing quantities. The post war depression hit the newly established mills very hard, many of them survived the depression and to-day make their effect felt in the international markets.

* Chapter on Industry and Trade "Influence of Communications" by M. J. Oueng.

† Prohibition from April 1st 1917- Chinese Customs Reports, Part. I, 8, 7, 1918.

Future market.—A question arises as to the future of China's market for European and American produces. Will an industrialised China drive away all European products? No, on the contrary, as China is being industrialised the individual purchasing power in China will grow, and as the individual purchasing power grows, China will consume more and more foreign goods. There will be no comparison between the industrialised China of future and the present day agricultural China. In any case those nations, who wish to retain their markets in China must adopt themselves to the changing requirements of China. In other words, as China produces more of her own cotton goods, her demand for textile machinery will also grow rapidly. Thus they must be able to change their products from cotton goods to textile machinery.

Section II

An analysis of exported articles and the countries of destinations

Introduction.—The two tables "Principal articles exported to foreign countries" and "Shares of Principal Countries in China's exports" will give most of informations which are necessary in this section. They show the fluctuating values of different articles from 1913 to 1926 and the principal customers of each article. The third table "The Percentages of Total Exports" shows the relative position of each article in China's total exports for each year.

Bean and Bean Products.—This is the important item in China's export articles in 1926. The value rose from Hk.Tls. 52 Mn. in 1913 to 175.8 Mn. in 1926, while its relative position in China's total export, also rose from 12.9 % to 20.3 % during the same period.

Of the Hk.Tls. 52 Mn. worth of bean and its products in 1913, Japan took 50.9 %, Russia 18.9 %, Britain 3.9 % and the U.S.A. 3.8 %. In 1926 Russian share has increased about 10 % of China's total bean exports, while the shares of other countries remain about the same.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.*

(000 Haikwan Taels omitted)

	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Beans and Products of Beans	52,183	104,300	84,930	94,509	107,172	127,338	147,930	141,802	175,778
Raw Silk, Cocoons etc.	83,156	119,938	76,998	121,239	148,457	152,316	132,442	153,012	159,025
Eggs and Egg Products	6,339	24,932	21,337	24,696	23,949	29,620	31,521	33,010	38,174
Silk Piece Goods	21,696	23,263	24,317	30,274	23,631	24,541	22,300	23,202	30,853
Groundnuts and Products of Groundnuts	7,980	6,320	6,497	12,110	11,561	18,617	30,244	25,260	29,821
Cotton, Raw	16,236	30,253	9,224	16,483	22,861	32,005	40,420	29,845	29,399
Hides, Skins, Leather	24,370	25,121	21,813	15,953	20,311	25,982	21,509	30,166	28,843
Cereals	9,514	26,041	36,636	19,181	13,522	15,291	18,480	22,061	28,722
Seeds and Seed-cake	19,286	25,539	18,228	19,810	18,543	21,670	17,589	18,436	26,583
Coal	9,532	7,258	12,215	11,227	14,900	20,545	20,539	20,014	26,189
Tea	33,937	24,397	8,873	12,605	16,966	22,905	21,127	22,145	26,165
Cigarettes	365	6,458	8,667	13,470	10,170	14,132	15,342	15,245	15,416
Wood Oil	4,001	7,960	6,759	5,466	10,888	17,477	17,714	17,450	14,962
Hair, Feathers, Wool	9,848	16,208	7,279	15,270	19,855	17,755	23,271	24,916	14,895
Cotton Goods	2,578	4,961	4,947	5,869	5,754	9,896	12,869	11,767	13,298
Yarn	17	2,696	2,902	1,175	1,668	4,369	7,512	3,772	10,812
Bristles	4,435	4,749	6,224	4,219	6,303	7,757	8,742	9,556	10,469
Timber and Wood	2,407	3,523	4,864	12,657	13,063	21,300	13,376	8,908	10,314
Tin	10,917	8,432	11,002	6,001	8,302	7,875	9,087	12,064	8,733

* Although much time and pains have been taken for these calculations, on account of the changes in the method of classifying the commodities in the Maritime Customs Reports, some slight errors are inevitable.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.*

	Percentages of Total Export.								
	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Peas and Products of									
Peas	12.9	15.9	15.6	15.7	16.4	16.9	19.0	18.3	20.3
Raw Silk, Cocoons etc.	20.6	18.9	14.0	20.9	22.7	20.0	15.7	19.7	18.4
Eggs and Egg Products	1.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
Silk Piece Goods . . .	5.4	3.7	4.4	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.6
Groundnuts and Pro- ducts of Groundnuts	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.5
Cotton, Raw	4.0	4.7	1.7	2.7	3.5	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.4
Hides, Skins, Leather	6.0	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.3
Cereals	2.4	4.1	6.7	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3
Seeds and Seeds cake.	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.1
Coal	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0
Tea	8.4	3.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0
Cigarettes	0.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8
Wood Oil	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7
Hair, Feathers, Wool .	2.4	2.8	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.1	1.7
Cotton Goods	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Cotton Yarn	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3
Exotics	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Timber and Wood . . .	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2
Tin	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

1913.	Maritime Trade Returns, Part I, pp. 60-80.	Part III, pp. 728-735.
1919.	„	Part I, pp. 76-101. Part III, pp. 956-963.
1920.	„	Part I, pp. 80-105. Part III, pp.
1921.	„	Part I, pp. 100-126. Part III, pp.
1922.	„	Part I, pp. 98-121. Part II, pp.
1923.	„	Part I, pp. 114-137. Part II, pp. 1024-1027.
1924.	„	Part I, pp. 116-138. Part II, pp. 1030-1036.
1925.	„	Part I, pp. 142-203. Part II, pp. 510-517.
1926.	„	Part I, pp. 142-203. Part II, pp. 650-653.

Raw silk, cocoons, etc.—The value of export of this article has increased from Hk.Tls. 83 Mn in 1913 to 159 Mn in 1926, while its relative importance in China's total exports has fallen from 20 % to 18.4 % during the same period.

The customers in 1913 by order of importance were Hongkong 34 %, France 21 %, the U.S.A. 16.5 % and Russia 14.8 %. In 1926, the U.S.A. headed the list with 38 % followed by France 31.5 %, French Indo-China 13.2 %, Japan 6.3 % and India 4.8 %. It is important to note that Russia has disappeared altogether from the list in 1926, while the share of Hongkong has fallen to 4 % from 34 % in 1913.

Egg and its Products.—The value of export of this item in 1913 was Hk.Tls. 6 Mn. as against 38 Mn. in 1926, while its percentage in the total of China's exports has risen from 1.6 % to 4.4 % during the same period.

In 1913 the principal customers of this article were by order of importance Germany 18.9 %, Russia 13 %, Hongkong 12.3 %, the U.S.A. 6.3 %, and France also 6.3 %. In 1926, instead of Germany the U.S.A. headed the list followed by Japan with 13 %, Germany with 8.4 %, and Great Britain 4.5 %. Russia, which was second in the 1913 list has disappeared altogether while the share of Hongkong has fallen from 12.3 % to 2.7 % in 1926. It is difficult to explain why the Russian shares in egg and its products and Raw silk have fallen so much in 1926, while her share in bean and bean products has increased by 10 % of China's total export.

Silk Piece goods.—In 1926, the value of this article has increased to Hk.Tls. 30 Mn. from 21 Mn. in 1913, while its share in China's total export trade has fallen to 3.6 % from 5.4 % in 1913.

In 1913 65 % of this item went to Hongkong, 12 % to France and 6 % to Korea. In 1926 Hongkong still head the list but the share of Great Britain rose to 15.5 % from almost nothing in 1913. Those countries which import much of raw silk do not import much silk piece goods. It is said foreigners do not appreciate the kind of silk which is valued highly by the Chinese.

Groundnuts and their Products.—The value of this article in 1926 rose to Hk.Tls. 30 Mn. from Hk.Tls. 8 Mn. in 1913, while its percentage in China's total export has increased to 3.5 % from 2 % in 1913.

In 1913 30 % of its export went to Hongkong as against 11.4 % in 1926. Then France took 21 % as against 6.7 % in 1926. The share of Netherlands has increased to 11.5 % in 1926 from 6.2 % in 1913. It is doubtful whether all these imports are actually consumed in Netherlands or exported again to its hinterlands.

Raw Cotton.—The value of raw cotton export rose from Hk.Tls. 16 Mn. in 1913 to 29 Mn. in 1926, while its share in China's total export has fallen from 4 % in 1913 to 3.4 % in 1926.

In 1913, 71 % of this article was exported to Japan, 8.6 % to the U.S.A. and 7.2 % to Germany. The greatest cotton producing country, America imports Chinese cotton mainly for its coarseness suitable to the manufacture of blankets. The shares of these three countries in 1926 remained about the same in their importances in China's export, but the share of Japan has risen to 90 %.

Hides, skins, leather.—The value of export of this article has slightly increased in 1926 compared with that of 1913. The principal customers of this article both 1913 and 1926 are by order of importance, the U.S.A., Japan, France and Germany.

Seeds and Seed Cakes.—Though its value of export in 1926 has increased to Hk.Tls. 26 Mn. in 1926, its relative position in China's total export has decreased from 4.8 % to 3.1 % in 1926.

The principal customers of this article both in 1913 and 1926 are by order of importance, Japan, Netherlands and Germany.

Coal.—The value of coal export rose to Hk.Tls. 26 Mn. in 1926 from 9 Mn. in 1913. Its relative importance in China's total export has increased from 1.6 % in 1913 to 3 % in 1926.

Both in 1913 and 1926, the principal (importers) of this article are by order of importance Japan, Korea, Hongkong and Singapore. There is no noticeable change in its direction.

Tea.—As it has been already shown in the graph of principal articles exported as percentages of the total exports, it has been always declining in its values of export. As the graph shows its value of export in 1913 was Hk.Tls. 34 Mn. as against Hk.Tls. 26 Mn. in 1926. It seems the tea export had reached its rock bottom in 1920 and 1921. Now it is in the trend of revival. However it is too early to be too optimistic as to its future.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE: CONTRIBUTED BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES -1913-1926.*
 . (Dest nation of Direct Export 000 Hk. Taels omitted).

Countries.	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Japan (inc. Formosa) . .	65,544	195,006	14,193	172,110	159,754	198,517	201,176	198,337	211,741
U. S. A.	37,650	101,119	6,711	89,542	97,579	128,803	100,754	143,236	150,113
Hongkong	117,139	131,495	13,646	152,375	169,995	175,796	173,163	114,715	93,802
France	40,749	34,286	21,016	23,945	40,755	39,577	45,096	66,077	68,146
Russia and Siberia . .	44,921	21,320	1,448	22,865	37,244	34,092	46,395	47,962	64,120
Great Britain	16,349	57,186	4,580	30,913	38,507	43,207	50,251	47,643	55,836
Korea	6,813	22,618	2,335	15,097	21,237	30,231	30,855	34,782	46,736
Singapore, Straits etc. .	7,563	11,220	1,864	19,461	15,314	17,927	19,617	33,786	30,050
Turkey, Persia, Egypt etc,	36	10,507	17,453	17,276	9,310	11,114	18,556	20,584	22,624
French Indo-China . .	688	1,786	2,643	2,721	3,323	4,013	3,674	6,940	18,434
Netherlands	8,692	1,578	10,565	7,396	5,728	8,511	13,500	10,754	17,804
Germany	17,025	163	1,761	6,774	9,804	11,914	15,949	16,427	17,760
Italy	8,318	5,144	5,518	4,131	6,050	9,467	8,948	9,903	13,266
Britain India	6,190	9,559	8,758	9,948	9,816	12,329	11,436	12,777	15,922
Dutch Indies	2,605	3,072	4,026	7,948	34,443	8,085	9,317	10,117	9,390
Canada	652	4,181	1,039	1,146	1,274	2,000	1,107	1,265	1,674
Other Countries . . .	32,563	20,800	6,438	39,480	34,443	25,291	26,805	74,803	67,479
Total	403,305	630,209	54,163	601,255	654,892	752,917	771,784	776,353	804,295

* Calculated . ut from the Table "Value of Direct Trade with each country 1913-1926)

In 1913 Russia imported 51 % of China's total tea export as against 23 % in 1926: during the same period the share of the U.S.A. has decreased from 11.8 % to 10.5 %, the share of France to 6.5 % from 8.3 % in 1913. The share of Hongkong has increased to 14 % from 7.7 %. In 1913 the value of Russian tea import was Hk.Tls. 17 Mn. as against 6 Mn. in 1926.

Cotton goods.—In 1926 the value of cotton goods export rose to Hk.Tls. 13 Mn. from 2.5 Mn. in 1913. Its relative importance in China's total export has increased to 1.5 % from 0.6 % in 1913. This increase in the export of manufactured cotton goods shows the progress of industrialisation in China.

Cotton yarn.—More significant than cotton goods is the cotton yarn export, which rose from almost nothing to Hk.Tls. 11 Mn. in 1926. The bulk of export went to Hongkong and 2.5 % to Japan and 1.8 % to India. It is not quite clear why India imports 1.8 % of China's total yarn export, when considering the heavy import of China from India. It may be due to variety in quality or else, it may be re-exports to China.

Tin.—In 1926 the value of tin export declined to Hk.Tls. 9 Mn. from 11 Mn. in 1913. Its percentage in China's total export also decreased to 1 % from 2.7 % in 1913.

Almost the whole of tin export both in 1913 and 1926 went to Hongkong. In 1913 France imported 0.92 %. It is clear that Hongkong does not consume all this tin but since her trade statistics do not show the origin and destinations, it is impossible to say which countries are the ultimate consumers of the Chinese tin.

Concluding Remarks.—As shown in the table of "China's Trade by classes of commodities" since 1913 raw material export has decreased from 52.3 % to 46.6 % in 1926, while at the same period the manufactured articles increased from 14.9 % to 19.7 %. On several occasions the march of industrialisation was remarked with particular emphasis. But from the analysis of articles of export, one can say that the Chinese export is and will be, for some time to come, nothing but primary products, all raw materials. She exports no manufactured goods in the sense of the British or American manufactures. She will continue to export raw materials in exchange for foreign manufactured goods. To turn China, classical agricultural country

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED

(00,000

1926					
	Hong-kong.	India.	Britain.	France.	Russia.
Beans and Products . . .	36	2	80	5	504
Egg and Products . . .	10	....	173	12	....
Hair, Feathers and Wool .	2	....	23	4	3
Hides and Skin . . .	15	2	33	13	4
Seeds and Products . . .	12	....	2	11	6
Coal . . .	7	....	....	....	....
Cotton, Raw . . .	1	....	2	1	....
Groundnuts and Products .	34	....	10	20	....
Silk, Raw and Cocoons . .	64	77	45	503	....
Silk Piece Goods . . .	106	29	86	17	....
Tea . . .	37	15	28	14	60
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	51	....	....	....	....
Cotton Yarn . . .	101	2	....	....	....
Tin . . .	87	....	....	....	....
Rice . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Wheat . . .	....	....	....	....	1

1913					
	Hong-kong.	India.	Britain.	France.	Russia.
Beans and Products . . .	21	1	21	13	99
Egg and Products . . .	8	....	1	4	9
Hair, Feathers and Wool . .	17	....	22	12	2
Hides and Skin . . .	24	....	20	35	2
Seeds and Products . . .	9	....	5	6	....
Coal . . .	9	....	....	....	3
Cotton, Raw . . .	8	....	1	2	2
Groundnuts and Products .	24	....	....	17	1
Silk, Raw and Cocoons . .	288	30	3	175	4
Silk Piece Goods . . .	141	6	7	22	....
Tea . . .	26	9	20	23	173
Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	20	....	....	....	....
Cotton Yarn . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Tin . . .	108	....	....	1	....
Rice . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Wheat . . .	....	....	....	....	47

* Calculated from Customs Reports 1926. Part III. Vol. I.

,, 1913. ,, III. ,, 1.

SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

1926.					
	Hong-kong.	India.	Britain.	France.	Russia.
Beans and Products	22	.12	4.6	2.3	28.3
Egg and Products	2.7	....	4.5	.31	....
Hair, Feathers and Wool . . . . .	.13	....	18.5	.27	.2
Hides and Skins	5.2	.7	13.8	5.5	1.4
Seeds and Products	4.5	....	.75	4.1	2.25
Coal	2.7	....	....	....	....
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	.34	....	.68	.34	....
Ground Nuts	11.4	....	3.4	6.75	....
Raw Silk and Cocoons	4	4.8	2.8	31.5	....
Silk Piece Goods	31	6.5	28	6	....
Tea	14	6.75	15.5	6.5	23
Cigarettes and Tobacco	17	....	....	....	....
Cotton Yarn	92	1.8	....	....	....
Tin	98	....	....	....	....
Rice . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Wheat . . . . .	....	....	....	....	20
1913.					
Beans and Products	3.9	.19	3.9	2.5	18.9
Egg and Products	12.3	....	1.6	6.3	13
Hair, Feathers and Wool	17.5	....	2.2	1.21	2
Hides and Skins	10	....	.7	14.5	.8
Seeds and Products	4.8	....	2.6	2.8	....
Coal	9	....	....	....	3.1
Raw Cotton	5	....	.6	1.2	1.2
Ground Nuts	30	....	....	21	1.3
Raw Silk and Cocoons	34	3.6	.36	21	148
Silk Piece Goods	65	3.3	3.5	12	....
Tea	7.7	3.9	5.9	8.3	51
Cigarettes and Tobacco	7.3	....	....	....	....
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Tin	95	....	....	.92	....
Rice . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Wheat . . . . .	....	....	....	....	40

* Calculated out from the table "Principal Articles Exported to foreign Countries."

into an industrialised state, it will require a longer period than most of us hope for. The country is too vast and the conditions are too difficult and complex to bring any rapid changes into it in a brief period. Thus in spite of some notable changes between 1913 and 1926, China's export articles mainly and almost entirely consist of raw materials.

EXPORTS OF CHINA, 1913-1926				EXPORTS OF CHINA, 1913-1926			
Year	Value	Percentage	Rank	Year	Value	Percentage	Rank
1913	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1926	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1914	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1927	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1915	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1928	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1916	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1929	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1917	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1930	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1918	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1931	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1919	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1932	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1920	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1933	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1921	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1934	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1922	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1935	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1923	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1936	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1924	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1937	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1925	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1938	1,000,000,000	100.0	1
1926	1,000,000,000	100.0	1	1939	1,000,000,000	100.0	1

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH SPECIAL COUNTRIES

Introduction.—From the given tables of statistics of trade with the principal countries, one can easily write hundreds of pages of interpretations. The writer thinks it necessary to limit the scope of argument within the general changes in the direction of China's trade in 1913 compared with those of 1926. To limit the scope within a manageable compass, all trading countries are grouped into three regions: Asiatic, American and European countries. As mentioned in the first part, for various reasons the statistics cannot and do not disclose the real values of trade between two countries.

Section I

Trade with principal Asiatic Countries

Japan and Hongkong sent 20 % and 29 % of the total imports and received 16 % and 29 % of the total exports of the produce of China in 1913. The corresponding percentages for Russia were 20 % and 11 %. In 1926 the percentages of imports from Hongkong and Russia have fallen to 12 % and 2 % respectively while the share of Japan has increased to 29 %. The percentages of exports to Hongkong and Russia also fell to 11 % and 7 %, while that of Japan has increased to 25 %, an increase of 9 % over that of 1913. Thus the percentages of import and export for Hongkong and Russia in 1926 have enormously declined compared with those of 1913 while the percentages of Japan have greatly increased at the same period.

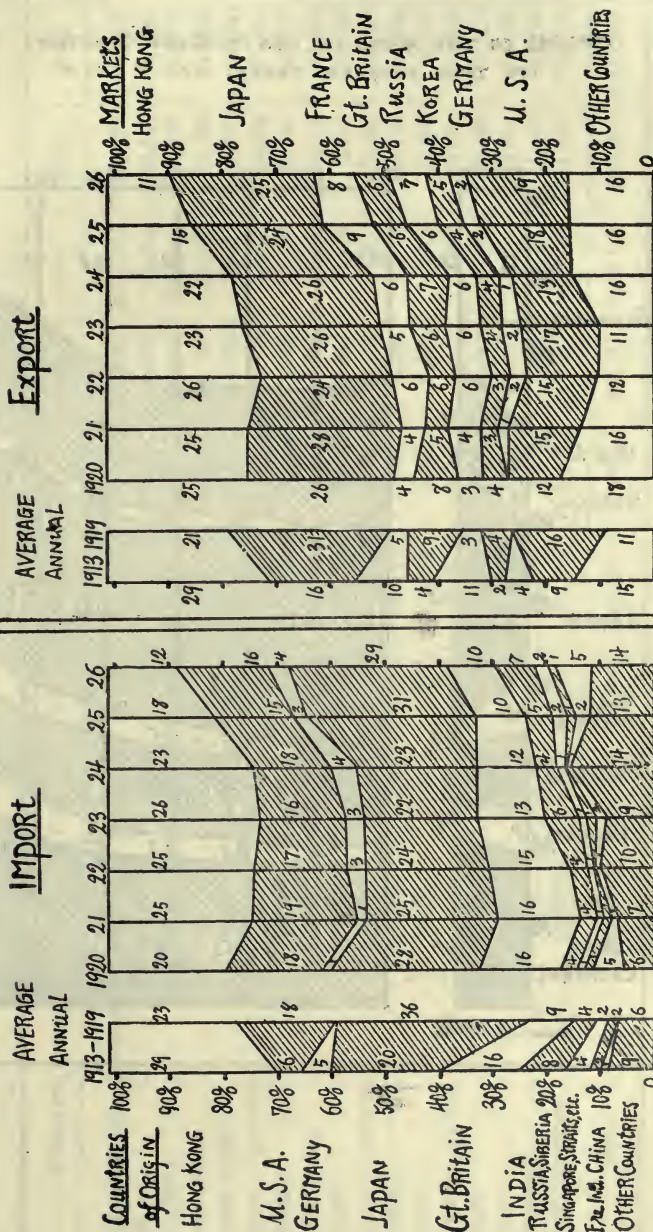
The principal articles of the total imports Hk.Tls. 119 Mn. from Japan in 1913, were cotton goods valued at 91 Mn. sugar 9 Mn. flour 3 Mn. metals and minerals nearly 8 Mn and coal 6 Mn. The total exports to Japan were valued at 65 million Haikwan taels. Of this, the principal articles were beans and their products worth 31 million Haikwan taels, seeds and their products 6 Mn, coal 3 Mn, raw cotton 12 Mn, silk and cocoons about 2 Mn,

THE DIRECTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.*
(In thousands of Haikwan Taels) (000 omitted).

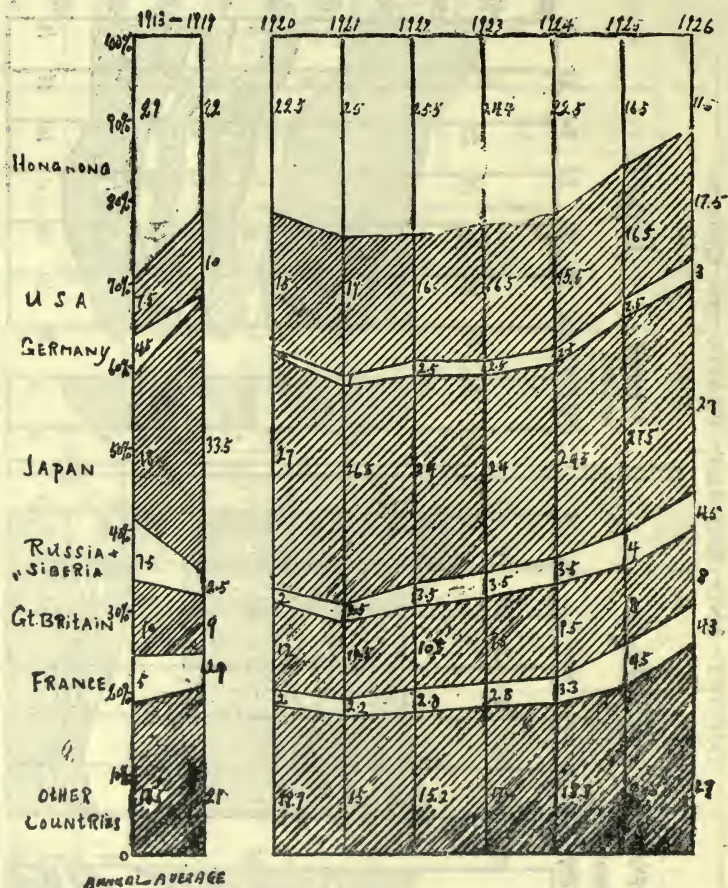
	Net Imports.		Export.		1913.		1926.		1913.		1926.	
	1913.		1926.		Excess of		Excess of		Imports.		Exports.	
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Japan (including Formosa)	119,374	336,909	65,544	211,741	43,830	125,168	....	....	....	....	....	....
U.S.A.	35,427	187,647	37,650	150,113	....	32,534	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong	171,636	124,473	117,129	93,802	54,517	30,571	2,223	....	....	....	....	....
Great Britain	96,911	116,269	16,349	55,836	80,562	60,433	....	....	....	....	....	....
British India	43,392	79,191	6,190	15,922	42,102	63,263	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Indo-China	4,782	51,796	6,688	18,434	4,094	33,362	....	....	....	....	....	....
Germany	28,302	45,677	17,025	17,760	11,277	27,917	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch Indies	7,837	31,832	2,605	9,390	4,232	22,442	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	1,866	24,049	682	1,674	1,214	22,375	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia and Siberia	22,153	22,628	44,921	64,120	....	10,769	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	15,431	14,365	6,546	3,596	9,285	1,358	....	....	....	....	....	....
Macao	6,597	3,875	2,517	2,517	1,645	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Singapore, Strait, etc.	8,935	17,340	7,563	30,060	1,382	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
France	5,399	17,016	40,749	68,146	....	35,450	....	....	....	....	....	....
Korea	3,527	12,552	6,813	46,736	....	3,286	....	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands	1,424	10,779	8,692	17,804	....	7,268	....	....	....	....	....	....
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	140	1,297	360	22,624	....	220	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	603	9,150	8,318	13,266	....	7,655	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Countries	17,684	45,562	91,213	15,754	....	73,619	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	586,290	1,144,647	403,305	864,295	182,985	280,352	....	....	....	....	....	....

* From the Tables of China's Foreign Trade. Shares contributed by principal countries 1913-1926. Destination of Direct Exports & Imports.

CHANGES IN THE SHARES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF CHINA



CHANGES IN THE SHARES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN
THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA



CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE: CONTRIBUTED BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—1913-1926.*

VALUES OF DIRECT IMPORT TRADE.

£ (000 Hk. Taels omitted.)

Countries,	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Japan (including Formosa).	119,347	246,940	22,914	210,359	231,428	211,024	234,761	299,758	336,902
U.S.A.	35,427	110,237	14,320	175,789	169,004	154,447	190,956	142,513	187,447
Hongkong	171,636	153,631	15,931	231,138	239,347	248,083	243,919	178,311	124,473
Great Britain	96,911	64,292	13,172	149,935	145,292	120,397	126,611	93,138	116,269
British India	48,292	26,931	3,249	35,380	43,139	55,240	38,828	48,809	79,191
French Indo-China	4,782	2,880	3,750	5,161	12,062	18,439	10,184	15,808	51,796
Germany	23,302	....	5,418	13,348	24,744	32,456	38,687	32,510	45,677
Dutch Indies	6,837	6,864	10,565	12,887	13,843	13,600	20,733	37,377	31,833
Canada	1,866	13,883	20,182	11,803	8,401	10,327	15,576	7,211	24,049
Russia and Siberia	22,163	14,043	10,231	8,759	14,241	10,135	10,009	13,382	22,628
Belgium	15,831	3,229	4,970	10,640	11,142	10,878	18,278	10,786	14,365
Macao	6,597	4,714	939	18,168	11,502	6,236	7,705	8,285	3,875
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,935	10,115	7,803	8,031	8,169	9,213	9,322	9,322	11,340
France	5,299	3,376	4,878	9,639	4,555	7,549	1,560	12,439	17,016
Korea	3,527	9,431	10,314	11,955	9,685	11,954	11,566	10,033	12,552
Netherlands	1,424	111	3,757	4,505	7,628	3,108	20,460	11,075	10,779
Other Countries	26,023	1,380	6,804	51,438	49,533	42,367	48,543	134,675	134,089
Total	586,290	679,529	79,996	932,860	975,034	948,634	1,039,102	965,091	1,144,647

* Calculated out from the Table: Values of Direct Trade with each country—1913-1926.

PERCENTAGES OF DIRECT EXPORT TRADE CONTRIBUTED BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.
1913-1926.*

Countries.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Japan (including Formosa) .	16.25%	31%	26.1%	28.63%	24.40	24.37%	26.07%	24.00%	24.50%
U. S. A.	9.34	16	12.4	14.89	14.90	16.84	13.55	18.45	17.37
Hongkong	29.04	21.2	25.1	25.43	25.96	23.35	22.44	14.78	10.85
France	10.10	5.4	3.9	3.89	6.22	5.26	5.84	8.51	7.88
Russia and Siberia . .	11.14	3.3	2.7	3.80	5.99	5.53	6.01	6.18	7.42
Great Britain	4.95	9.1	8.4	5.14	5.88	5.74	6.51	6.14	6.46
Korea	1.69	3.7	4.3	3.24	3.24	4.02	4.00	4.48	5.97
Singapore, Straits, etc. .	1.87	1.75	3.4	2.97	2.34	2.38	2.54	3.06	3.48
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, etc.	0.01	1.6	3.2	2.80	1.42	1.47	2.40	2.65	2.62
French Indo-China . . .	0.17	0.28	0.5	0.45	0.51	0.53	0.48	0.89	2.13
Netherlands	2.16	0.24	2.1	1.21	0.88	1.13	1.75	1.38	2.06
Germany	4.2	0.025	0.37	1.11	1.50	1.58	2.07	2.16	2.05
Italy	2.66	0.8	1.1	0.68	0.92	1.26	1.16	1.15	1.55
British India	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.62	1.50	1.64	1.48	1.65	1.85
Dutch Indies	0.75	0.49	0.74	1.32	1.39	1.07	1.21	1.30	1.10
Canada	0.16	0.67	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.17	.19
Other Countries	8.0	3.2	1.18	6.6	5.25	3.36	3.47	9.63	7.81
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100 %	103 %	109 %	100%	100%

* Calculated out from the table: Value of Direct Trade with each Country, 1913-1926.

In 1926 the total imports and exports to Japan were 337 Mn. and 212 Mn. Haikwan taels respectively. These are nearly 300 % increase on the total of 1913. However, as to the nature and character of the trade, there is no noticeable change. The high value of 1926 is mainly caused by increased volume of transactions of the same commodities, not by an addition of new articles. Therefore it seems there is no necessity of enumerating all the detailed changes except re-iterating that between 1913 and 1926 Japan's share in China's foreign trade has enormously increased at the expense of Hongkong and some European countries.

Hongkong being a British possession is regarded as a foreign country in the Foreign Trade of China. The imports from and exports to Hongkong in 1913 were Hk.Tls. 172 Mn. and 117 Mn. respectively as against 124 Mn. and 94 Mn. in 1926. These alone show the diminishing importance of the position of Hongkong in the foreign trade of China. Here it is necessary to call the reader's attention to the fact that the Chinese boycott against Hongkong and Great Britain did not last until the end of 1926.

On the main articles imported from Hongkong in 1913 were cotton goods valued at Hk.Tls. 30 Mn. Kerosene oil 5 Mn. sugar 20 Mn. rice 16 Mn. flour 6 Mn. The corresponding figures in 1926 were Hk.Tls. 17 Mn. 3 Mn. 26 Mn. 16 Mn. and 2 Mn. Thus except sugar each article of import has declined. As in the trade with Japan, there took place no change in the character of the import trade with Hongkong.

As to 1913 exports to Hongkong, the character of articles were variable. The chief articles were raw silk Hk.Tls. 3 Mn. tea 1 Mn. and bean and its products 1 Mn. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 8 Mn. 2 Mn. and 2 Mn. There appeared two new articles: cotton yarn 2 Mn. and Hides and skins 2 Mn. both of which did not appear in 1913 lists of exports to Hongkong.

For the sake of convenience European Russia is taken as one of Asiatic countries. Of the main articles of import from Russia in 1913, cotton goods headed the list with Hk.Tls. 3 Mn. Kerosene 4 Mn. woollen goods 3 Mn. machinery 1 Mn. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 1 Mn. 1 Mn. 1 Mn. and 2 Mn. Several new articles such as sugar, paper and coal were added to the 1926 list of imports from Russia.

PERCENTAGES OF DIRECT IMPORT TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(1913-1926.)*

Countries	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Japan (including Formosa) .	20.35%	36.15%	28.2 %	22.55 %	22.74%	22.25%	22.59%	31.06 %	29.43%
U.S.A.	6.04	18.31	17.5	18.84	17.33	16.28	18.38	14.77	16.39
Hongkong	29.27	23.1	19.9	24.78	24.55	26.15	23.47	18.23	11.88
Great Britain	16.53	9.4	16.3	16.07	14.90	12.89	11.13	9.65	10.16
British India	8.24	3.9	4	3.80	4.43	5.82	3.74	5.06	6.92
French Indo-China . . . . .	.82	.43	4.6	.56	1.24	1.94	0.98	1.9	4.53
Germany	4.83	...	.63	1.43	2.54	3.42	3.72	3.37	3.99
Dutch Indies	1.17	1.15	1.25	1.38	1.42	1.43	1.99	3.87	2.78
Canada . . . . .	.32	2.76	2.40	1.27	.86	1.09	1.50	7.5	2.10
Russia and Siberia	3.72	2.30	1.25	.94	1.46	1.08	0.97	1.83	1.98
Belgium	2.70	.44	.61	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.76	1.12	1.25
Macao	1.12	.70	1.17	1.95	1.18	.65	.76	.85	.34
Singapore, Straits etc.	1.52	1.6	.97	.86	.84	.97	.92	.95	1.0
France . . . . .	.9	.5	.6	1.04	.46	.79	1.02	1.28	1.48
Korea . . . . .	.6	1.3	.46	1.28	.99	1.26	1.11	1.40	1.09
Netherlands . . . . .	.24	.15	.47	.48	.78	.42	1.97	1.40	.94
Other Countries	4.4	2.23	8.5	5.4	5.80	4.47	4.67	13.95	10.84
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Calculated out from the Table: Values of Direct Trade with each country—1913—1926.

Shares of Hongkong in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
114	13	Cotton Goods	4.4	79
184	26	Cotton, Yarn	39	90
....	....	Cotton Raw . . . . .	....	....
204	....	Chemicals	14.3	31
59	57	Sugar	32	265
15	57	Flour	6	16
9	21	Paper	4	11
18	18.5	Woollen Goods Metals	4.7	14
16	5.5	Minerals	11.1	58
7	17	Coal	3	8
	12.6	Machinery	3	5

171.6...in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Hongkong.....in 1926 124.5

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
21	3.9	Beans and Products	22	36
8	12.3	Eggs and Products	2.7	10
17	17.5	Hair Feather, Wool	0.13	2
24	10	Hides, Skins.	5.2	15
9	4.8	Seeds and Products.	4.5	12
9	9	Coal	2.7	7
8	5	Cotton Raw	0.34	1
24	30	Groundnuts	11.4	31
141	65	Silk Piece Goods	31	106
26	7.7	Tea	14	37
108	95	Tin.	93	87

117.1 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Hongkong.....in 1926....93.8

Shares of Japan in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk. Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk. Tls. (00,000)
590	53	Cotton Goods	68	1212
321	45	Cotton Yarn	24.3	139
....	....	Raw Cotton	23	256
2	2.9	Chemicals	30	63
91	24.5	Sugar	26.2	218
27	26	Flour	34.2	89
13	1.8	Paper	29	99
77	27	Metals and Minerals	15.2	79
63	67	Coal	82	220
5	9	Machinery	24.3	41
3	17	Woollen Goods	2.7	8

119.3....in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Japan.....in 1926 336.9

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk. Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk. Tls. (00,000)
309	50.9	Beans and Products	38.6	697
8	12.3	Eggs and Products	13	51
5	5	Hair, Feather, Wool	14	21
10	24	Hides, Skins	17	49
64	34	Seeds and Products	63	182
31	32	Coal	60	159
116	71	Raw Cotton	90	266
....	....	Groundnuts	6.75	20
15	1.8	Raw Silk and Cocoons . . .	6.3	109
2	7	Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	7.5	22
....	....	Cotton Yarn	2.3	3

65.5 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Japan.....in 1926....211.7

Shares of Russia in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
34	3.3	Cotton Goods	0 68	12
....	....	Sugar	2.3	17
2	1.9	Flour . . . . .	....	....
7	14.3	Woollen Goods	0.34	1
5	17.5	Metals and Minerals	1.15	6
3	5.4	Machinery	1.2	2
....	....	Coal	5.6	15
....	....	Kerosene Oil	1.8	10
170	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	163

22.1...in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Russia.....in 1926 22.6

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk Tls. (00,000)
99	18.9	Beans and Products	28.3	504
9	13	Eggs and Products . . . . .	....	....
2	2	Hair, Feather, Wool	0.2	3
2	0.8	Hides, Skins	1.4	4
3	3.4	Coal . . . . .	....	....
2	1.2	Raw Cotton . . . . .	....	....
4	148	Raw Silk . . . . .	....	....
173	51	Tea	23	60
47	40	Wheat	20	1
108	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	69

44.9 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Russia.....in 1926...44.1

Section II

Trade with special European Countries and the U.S.A.

Britain, France and Germany sent China 16 %, 6 %, 5 % of total imports and received 4 %, 10 %, 4 % of the Chinese produce in 1913. In 1926 the shares of Great Britain, France and Germany in China's total imports were 10 %, 0.9 % and 4 % respectively while the exports from China to these countries were: Britain 6 %, France 8 % and Germany 2 %. Thus these three countries could not keep up to the uniform rate of growth of the ever expanding foreign trade of China.

The main articles of the total imports (Hk.Tls. 97 Mn) from Great Britain in 1913 were cotton goods with 58 Mn. cigarettes 9 Mn. metals and minerals 3 Mn. machinery nearly 3 Mn. woollen goods 1 Mn. and miscellaneous 23 Mn. In 1926 the total import has slightly increased that is from Hk.Tls. 97 Mn. in 1913 to 116 Mn. in 1926. The character of the trade has not changed very much. The cotton goods have fallen from 58 Mn. to 45 Mn. while the woollen goods has increased to 17 Mn. from 1 Mn. in 1913. The import of paper amounted to 3 Mn. from almost nothing in 1913.

Of the 1926 exports to Great Britain the egg products rose to Hk.Tls. 17 Mn. from 1 Mn. in 1913; the bean products to 8 Mn. from 2 Mn. feathers and hides to 7 Mn. from 4 Mn.; silk piece goods 9 Mn. from 7 Mn. in 1913. The position of tea remained about the same in both years. Several new articles have been added to the export list, while the total value of export reached Hk.Tls. 56 Mn. in 1926 from 16 Mn. in 1913.

The value of 1926 total import from France has increased to Hk.Tls. 17 Mn. from 5 Mn. in 1913. Between these two years the imports of woollen goods, metals and paper have increased while cotton goods, which amounted to 7 Mn. in 1913 have disappeared altogether from the list.

The value of 1926 export has increased to Hk.Tls. 68 Mn. from 41 Mn. in 1913. The chief articles of exports were raw silk and ground nuts. Between these two years the first increased 51 Mn. from 17 Mn. in 1913; while the latter increased to 20 Mn. from 17 Mn. in 1913. The tea export has declined from 3 Mn. in 1913 to 1 Mn. in 1926, while the silk piece goods declined from 2.2 Mn. to 1.7 Mn. at the same period.

Germany.—Though Germany's share in China's total import has decreased from 5 % in 1913 to 4 % in 1926, the actual value of trade has increased to 46 Mn. from 28 Mn. in 1913. The main articles of imports in 1926 were chemicals, paper and woollen goods. Value of these three articles imported have considerably increased in 1926 when compared with those of 1913. Meanwhile the cotton goods which amounted to nearly 1 Mn. in 1913 have disappeared in 1926 import list. See the special table showing commodities imported and exported to Germany both in 1913 and 1926.

In regard to exports to Germany the values of 1913 and 1926 are about the same both being 17 Mn. Haikwan taels. In 1913 the articles of exports were seed products 4.7 Mn. taels as against 0.7 Mn. in 1926; hides and skins, which diminished from 2.9 Mn. in 1913 to 0.7 Mn. in 1926. The most noticeable increase is the bean and its products, from 0.1 Mn. to 1 Mn. in 1926. The value of groundnuts import has nearly trebled in 1913. The import of coal, which in 1913 amounted to 0.1 Mn. has disappeared altogether in 1926.

U.S.A.—The share of the U.S.A. in 1926 China's total import trade is 16.4 % which is nearly 300 % increase on the share of 1913. The share of export is 17.4 %, which is about 200 % increase on that of 1913. In value the total trade with the U.S.A. has increased from Hk.Tls. 73 Mn. in 1913 to Hk.Tls. 337 Mn. in 1926. This is nearly five fold increase.

Of the principal articles of import in 1926 were cotton raw, valued at 18 Mn. Haikwan taels, as against nothing in 1913; cigarettes and tobacco valued at 39 Mn. taels as against 3 Mn. in 1913; Kerosene oil valued at 50 Mn. taels as against 12 Mn. in 1913; the value of flour has declined from 12 Mn. taels in 1913 to 8 Mn. in 1926. The value of miscellaneous articles imported also declined from 93 Mn. taels to 58 Mn. taels at the same period.

Of the principal articles exported to the U.S.A. in 1926 were Hair feather and wool 8 Mn. taels as against 7 Mn. in 1913; Hides and skins 13 Mn. taels as against 7 Mn. taels in 1913; The silk export has increased from 14 Mn. taels in 1913 to 60 Mn. taels in 1926. The miscellaneous articles exported also increased from 4 Mn. to 54 Mn. taels between these two years.

Concluding Remarks.—The significant changes to be remarked out of the analysis of China's external trade with the special asiatic countries are firstly the phenomenal increase of the Japanese share and secondly the great

decline of the shares of Hongkong and Russia. The factors which accelerated the growth of Japanese trade with China are numerous. During the war, when the principal European and American traders could not supply the demand of Chinese markets, Japan had almost a monopolistic position in China. After the termination of the war, although her importance in Chinese markets has decreased to a certain extent, she still maintains her predominating position. The other favourable factors are the geographical proximity, her great political influence in Manchuria, the special custom tariff agreement for Japanese goods and finally the excellent organisation of her finance and shipping. However in the writers opinion that the Japanese trade with China has already reached its climax. As to the shares of Hongkong, even after an allowance for the Chinese boycott against the British goods in 1926 is made, they have enormously fallen, *i.e.* 11.5 % of China's total trade was carried through Hongkong in 1926 as against 29 % in 1913. This enormous decline must be attributed to economic factors, that the central and north China ports now trade directly with foreign countries and not via Hongkong. The reason for the decline of Russian trade with China is the political and economic disorganisation in Russia ever since the 1918 Revolution. Moreover the recent political relationship with China has not been favourable for trade.

As it has been illustrated that the importance of European countries such as Great Britain, Germany and France in China's foreign trade has been diminished. This is mainly due to the loss of markets during the great war. They have not been able to recover their pre-war trading positions in China.

Of all the trading countries with China between 1913 and 1926, the most significant change can be seen in the share of the U.S.A. It grew from Hk.Tls. 73 Mn. in 1913 to 537 Mn. trels in 1926. This great increase is mainly due to economic conditions in both countries. Broadly speaking the expanding industries in the U.S.A. need an outlet in China, while China needs cheap manufactured goods in exchange for her agricultural products. It is possible that the Chinese foreign trade with the U.S.A. will grow still more important.

Shares of Great Britain in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
399	35.3	Cotton Goods	24.9	44.3
184	26	Cotton Yarn	1.8	5
....	....	Cotton Raw	0.21	2
1	1.4	Chemicals	23.9	50
8.6	5.8	Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	23	122
....	....	Paper	11.6	32
9	18.5	Woolen Goods	55	165
34	11.8	Metals and Minerals . . .	11.7	61
25	45	Machinery	28	47
231	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	136

96.9...in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Great Britain.....in 1926 116.3

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.T's. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
21	3.9	Beans and Products	4.6	80
1	1.6	Eggs and Products	4.5	173
22	2.2	Hair, Feather, Wool	18.5	28
20	0.7	Hides, Skins	13.8	38
5	2.6	Seeds and Products	0.75	2
1	0.6	Raw Cotton	0.68	2
....	....	Groundnuts	3.4	10
3	0.36	Raw Silk and Cocoons . . .	2.8	45
7	3.5	Silk Piece Goods	28	86
20	5.9	Tea	15.5	28
63	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	66

16.3 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Great Britain.....in 1926...15.8

Shares of Germany in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk Tls. (00,000)
7	0.63	Cotton Goods . . . . .	....	....
1	1.5	Chemicals ,	11	23
....	....	Cigarettes and Tobacco . ,	....	....
11	18	Paper	10.5	29
15	38	Woollen Goods	18.3	34
12	4.2	Metals and Minerals	11	4
12	22.3	Machinery	14.5	1
2	0.55	Sugar	1.2	1
221	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	355

28.3....in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Germany.....in 1926 45.7

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
1	1.9	Beans and Products	0.57	10
16	18.9	Eggs and Products	8.4	32
7	6	Hair, Feather Wool	65	10
29	12	Hides and Skins	2.45	7
1	1.3	Coal . . . . .	....	....
12	2.5	Groundnuts	11.4	34
2	0.29	Raw Silk and Cocoons . . .	0.05	1
2	0.92	Silk Piece Goods	0.033	1
2	....	Tea	1.5	4
47	24.5	Seeds and Products	2.9	7
57	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	72

17.0 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with Germany.....in 1926 ...17.8

Shares of France in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from China as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
7	0.63	Cotton Goods . . . . .	....	....
1	1.5	Chemicals	0.95	2
11	8.6	Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	....	....
....	....	Paper	2.9	6
3	17	Woollen Goods	11.6	34
1	3.5	Metals and Minerals . . .	0.9	4
1	1.8	Machinery	0.6	1
28	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	121

5.2....in 1913.....Total Trade Value with France.....in 1926 17.0

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
13	2.6	Beans and Products . . .	2.8	5
4	6.3	Eggs and Products . . .	0.31	12
35	14.5	Hides, Skins	5.5	16
6	2.8	Seeds, and Products . . .	4.1	11
17	21	Groundnuts	6.75	20
175	21	Raw Silk	3.15	508
22	12	Silk Piece Goods	6	17
28	8.3	Tea	6.5	14
107	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	78

40.7 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with France.....in 1926....68.1

Shares of U.S.A. in China's Foreign Trade

(The percentages refer to total of each article imported and exported
to and from china as a whole.)

IMPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
81	7.3	Cotton Goods	0.17	3
....	....	Cotton Raw	19	180
27	18	Cigarettes and Tobacco . .	72	386
115	31.4	Kerosene Oil	83	493
12	11.7	Flour	33	79
17	5.7	Metals and Minerals . . .	21	112
8	....	Machinery	23	33
93	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	58.5

35.4....in 1913.....Total Trade Value with U.S.A.....in 1926 187.6

EXPORT

1913		Commodities	1926	
Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)	Percentages		Percentages	Value in Hk.Tls. (00,000)
2	3.8	Beans and Products . . .	1.8	30
4	6.3	Eggs and Products . . .	15	57
71	70	Hair, Feather Wool . . .	54	81
58	24	Hides, Skins	41.7	128
14	8.6	Raw Cotton	6.8	20
141	16.5	R.w Silk	38	598
2	0.92	Silk Piece Goods	7	22
40	11.8	Tea	10.5	27
4.4	....	Miscellaneous . . . . .	....	53.8

37.6 in 1913.....Total Trade Value with U.S.A.in 1926....150.1

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE

(000 H.K.)

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Hongkong:†					
Imports from	171,636	167,993	148,436	153,347	158,602
Exports to	117,128	94,428	104,169	119,485	115,842
Macao:					
Imports from	6,596	5,940	5,246	5,136	4,654
Exports to	4,952	4,215	4,949	3,696	4,939
French Indo-China:					
Imports from	4,782	5,617	3,249	3,584	2,461
Exports to	1,887	1,807	1,774	1,443	1,621
Siam:					
Imports from	52	98	506	552	553
Exports to	2,027	2,230	3,114	3,023	2,366
Singapore, Straits, etc.:					
Imports from	8,935	7,663	5,331	4,602	6,877
Exports to	7,552	6,968	8,893	8,348	6,674
Dutch Indies:					
Imports from	6,836	6,594	6,726	5,320	4,515
Exports to	2,605	2,922	2,735	2,334	1,713
British India:					
Imports from	48,292	39,149	40,753	32,754	26,989
Exports to	6,190	6,776	7,942	6,589	6,950
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc.:					
Imports from	140	177	309	88	131
Exports to	3,696	2,151	2,749	2,160	1,333
Great Britain:					
Imports from	96,910	105,207	71,558	70,353	51,989
Exports to	16,346	22,576	31,934	34,918	26,089
Norway:					
Imports from	347	419	587	1,181	247
Exports to	2	3	4	8	9
Sweden:					
Imports from	1,540	1,187	926	1,588	340
Exports to	228	235	221	1,449	1
Denmark:					
Imports from	100	381	236	127	67
Exports to	289	685	1,618	2,160	1,678
Finland:					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Poland:					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....

* Chinese Maritime Customs Reports. Foreign Trade of China, Part I.
 1913, pp. 44-49, 1915, pp. 38-43
 1922, pp. 82-87, 1927, pp. 128-133.

† The Imports from Hongkong come originally from, and the Exports to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, the Straits etc., and Coast ports of China.

WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1913-26.*

Taels omitted.)

1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
162,191	153,631	159,313	231,138	239,347	248,083	243,919	176,311	124,472
116,988	131,495	136,462	152,875	169,995	175,796	173,162	114,714	93,802
4,84	5,053	9,938	18,168	11,502	6,235	7,704	8,294	3,87
4,627	4,714	4,736	5,754	4,684	3,967	5,087	4,068	2,517
2,759	2,879	3,760	5,161	12,062	19,438	10,183	15,808	51,795
1,593	1,786	2,643	2,721	3,322	4,012	3,674	6,940	18,433
395	422	179	2,262	3,023	6,259	2,377	10,550	16,602
1,972	2,742	2,662	4,668	3,258	3,385	3,272	4,798	7,341
10,331	10,115	7,803	8,031	8,168	9,213	9,321	9,480	11,339
6,400	11,220	16,538	19,461	15,314	17,927	19,617	23,785	30,059
8,564	6,864	10,565	12,887	13,843	13,600	20,732	37,376	31,832
2,592	3,072	4,026	7,948	9,129	8,085	9,316	10,117	9,389
7,988	26,980	32,494	35,380	43,139	55,240	38,827	48,809	79,191
6,037	9,599	8,758	9,733	9,816	12,329	11,436	12,776	15,922
380	740	1,476	1,170	993	843	779	2,592	1,297
3,047	10,507	17,457	17,276	9,309	11,114	18,556	20,584	22,624
49,890	64,292	131,719	149,935	145,292	120,397	126,011	93,137	116,269
25,264	57,186	45,804	30,913	38,607	43,207	50,250	47,643	55,835
....	314	1,645	379	1,320	2,027	1,875	3,408	2,537
....	182	403	20	38	36	46	33	433
9	572	2,778	2,399	2,531	2,213	2,956	2,391	3,474
....	1,488	612	884	560	286	496	534	676
....	183	283	1,696	1,727	1,115	408	365	305
598	3,221	5,003	779	1,433	1,507	1,038	607	1,330
....	....	....	....	....	....	111	35	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	11	37	8

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE WITH
(000 H.K.)

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Dantzic :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Germany :					
Imports from	28,302	16,696	160	24	....
Exports to	17,025	12,063	....	....	....
Netherlands :					
Imports from	1,423	1,377	519	230	33
Exports to	8,692	5,080	....	....	....
Belgium :					
Imports from	15,830	17,940	3,464	7	7
Exports to	6,546	5,440	....	....	....
Luxembourg :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
France :					
Imports from	5,299	4,951	2,430	2,837	2,309
Exports to	40,749	25,590	30,470	27,261	25,536
Spain (including Gibraltar) :					
Imports from	3	2	....	5	2
Exports to	380	256	95	13	19
Portugal :					
Imports from	1	1	....	....	....
Exports to	18	23	1	....	....
Switzerland :					
Imports from	58	74	16	....	....
Exports to	47	15	....	1	3
Italy :					
Imports from	663	777	414	359	467
Exports to	8,318	5,765	9,340	6,305	3,905
Greece :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Austria :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Hungary :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Austria and Hungary :					
Imports from	4,121	2,293	73	23	1
Exports to	1,550	1,266	....	....	....
Czecho-Slovakia :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Russia, European Ports :					
Imports from	293	1,068	29	56	36
Exports to	4,987	4,238	4,550	4,222	477
Russia and Siberia by Land Frontier :					
Imports from	12,258	11,298	6,790	6,735	2,933
Exports to	3,095	3,965	6,246	20,444	13,438

EACH COUNTRY, 1913-26—*Continued.*

Tael omitted.)

1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	47	44	20
....	....	5,417	13,348	24,744	32,456	38,687	32,510	45,677
....	163	1,761	6,773	9,804	11,914	15,949	16,427	17,760
1	111	3,757	4,565	7,628	3,908	20,459	11,075	10,778
....	1,758	10,565	7,396	5,727	8,511	13,500	10,754	17,804
....	228	4,969	10,640	11,152	10,878	18,278	10,785	14,365
....	3,987	3,272	1,439	2,349	2,753	3,420	3,905	3,596
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	721
....
1,568	3,375	4,878	9,639	4,555	7,548	10,560	12,438	17,016
30,469	34,285	21,016	23,945	40,755	39,577	45,096	66,077	68,146
2	3	18	5	5	29	32	142	98
18	1	45	91	793	1,378	2,755	2,987	1,583
....	4	1	13	6	4	7	3	5
....	....	....	....	6	11	....	3	2
13	15	3,481	1,540	2,300	3,544	3,543	2,198	2,505
....	11	60	13	73	7	60	33	831
356	991	341	1,264	2,318	3,735	6,272	6,075	9,150
9,634	5,144	5,518	4,131	6,050	9,467	8,948	9,902	13,265
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
....
....
....
....
....
....	....	281	34	71	99	334	85	41
....	1,031	2,081	25	6	120	87	21	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
....
12	13	....	....	34	165	88	73	84
....	34	4	206	....	8	7	332	1,382
1,431	1,724	3,511	1,731	7,111	5,858	3,784	4,823	5,570
1,972	5,516	4,259	3,678	7,597	1,611	326	174	574

VALUE OF THE DIRECT TRADE WITH
(000 H.K.)

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Russia, Amur Ports :					
Imports from	515	640	453	314	154
Exports to	7,969	8,349	6,252	3,790	7,085
Russia, Pacific Ports :					
Imports from	9,086	9,267	9,754	18,588	8,094
Exports to	28,868	26,784	42,348	37,056	28,748
Korea :					
Imports from	3,526	4,500	6,446	8,504	11,843
Exports to	6,812	5,011	5,658	6,601	8,518
Japan (including Formosa) :					
Imports from	119,346	127,119	120,249	160,490	221,666
Exports to	65,544	64,616	77,676	112,922	105,773
Philippine Islands :					
Imports from	1,392	1,944	3,644	2,292	1,706
Exports to	762	1,151	787	1,075	1,562
Canada :					
Imports from	1,865	1,166	886	1,868	9,094
Exports to	652	794	1,465	1,539	2,686
U S. of America (including Hawaii) :					
Imports from	35,427	41,231	37,043	53,823	60,960
Exports to	37,650	40,213	60,579	72,080	94,786
Mexico and Central America (including Panama) :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	384	....	....	38
Exports to	59	17	1	....	5
South America :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Exports to	66	43	45	86	44
Australia, New Zealand, etc. :					
Imports from	702	1,038	767	465	585
Exports to	536	497	1,030	1,614	1,027
South Africa (including Mauritius) :					
Imports from . . . . .	....	....	....	....	15
Exports to	62	36	45	51	41
Total Imports	586,290	584,209	477,064	535,268	577,381
Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries	16,127	14,967	22,588	18,861	27,862
Total: Foreign Countries.					
Net Imports	570,162	569,241	454,475	516,406	549,518
Exports	403,305	356,226	418,861	481,797	462,931

EACH COUNTRY, 1913-26—*Continued.*

Tael omitted.)

1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1912.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
265	95	380	520	1,079	108	40	10	137
1,593	3,099	3,155	2,129	2,703	568	6	21	3
4,676	12,228	5,732	6,507	6,050	4,069	6,185	8,557	16,919
11,037	12,671	7,362	16,851	28,942	31,902	46,018	47,433	62,159
10,457	9,431	10,314	11,955	9,685	11,954	11,505	10,033	12,552
13,685	22,617	23,345	15,097	21,237	30,281	30,855	34,781	46,375
238,858	246,940	229,135	210,359	231,428	211,024	234,761	299,755	336,909
163,394	195,006	141,927	172,110	159,754	198,517	201,175	86,337	211,740
3,193	2,547	1,498	3,650	3,196	1,360	3,318	5,381	5,487
2,135	1,990	2,384	2,144	2,350	3,981	4,283	4,714	6,663
10,355	18,887	20,182	11,808	8,401	10,327	15,575	7,210	24,049
4,105	4,181	1,039	1,146	1,274	2,000	1,107	1,265	1,674
58,686	110,236	143,198	175,789	169,004	154,447	190,956	142,513	187,647
77,134	101,118	67,111	89,541	97,579	126,803	100,754	143,153	150,113
....	....	2	17	1,507	6	688	816	6,846
....	4	6	4	1	35	17	347	264
....	10	....	33	14	46	1,220	70	279
202	186	257	132	133	128	256	238	667
956	633	1,005	830	1,781	3,363	7,513	1,913	4,686
1,340	733	1,473	1,238	2,250	1,489	1,029	631	946
7	....	....	41	1	25	33	11	36
117	49	170	115	122	187	122	158	323
577,643	679,529	799,960	932,850	975,034	943,633	1,039,102	965,090	1,144,646
22,750	32,531	37,709	26,727	29,984	25,231	20,891	17,225	20,425
554,893	646,997	762,250	906,122	945,049	923,402	1,018,210	947,864	1,124,221
485,883	630,809	541,631	601,255	654,891	752,917	771,784	776,352	864,294

RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS

(000 H.K.

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Macao	6	9	14	38	6
French Indo-China	101	59	39	49	85
Siam	32	36	32	85	84
Singapore, Straits, etc.	219	147	329	361	315
Dutch Indies	519	371	541	263	274
British India	255	215	176	69	396
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.	3	2	23	2	3
Great Britain	311	434	1,495	637	122
Norway	2	4	....	7	....
Sweden	2	5	4	....	....
Denmark	5	13	2	169	....
Finland . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Poland . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
L'antzig . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Germany	162	67	....	....	....
Netherlands	15	7	113	12	....
Belgium	30	30	....	....	....
Luxemburg . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
France	76	45	29	24	15
Spain (including Gibraltar)	6	2	....	....	....
Portugal . . . . .	....	3	....	....	....
Switzerland . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	32	20	14	2	48
Greece . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Austria and Hungary	55	34	....	....	....
Czecho Slovakia . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Russia, European Ports	5	6	....	7	52
„ and Siberia by Land	391	1,561	1,927	3,809	9,295
„ Frontier	1,121	601	112	99	3,359
„ Amur Ports	902	1,120	2,179	1,947	2,946
„ Pacific Ports	1,610	1,466	1,929	1,818	1,292
Korea	1,328	1,677	5,750	5,388	6,364
Japan (including Formosa)	31	90	26	27	70
Philippine Islands	7	7	52	39	12
Canada	220	94	5,091	1,381	237
U S A. (including Hawaii) . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico and Central . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
America (including Panama)	2	....	....	....	7
South America	11	8	20	7	1
Australia, New Zealand, etc. . . . .	....	....	....	13	3
South Africa (including Mauritius)	....	....	....	....	....
To Foreign Countries Direct	8,000	8,231	19,899	16,194	24,988
To Hongkong	8,128	6,737	2,689	2,667	2,874
Total	16,128	14,968	22,588	18,861	27,863

* Chinese Maritime Customs, Part I. 1913, p. 50. 1915, p. 44. 1917, p. 38.
1919, p. 66. 1921, p. 90. 1922, p. 88.
1926, p. 126.

TO FOREIGN COUNTIES, 1913-26.*

Taela omitted.)

1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
19	4	8	16	12	13	16	13	2
96	104	526	208	202	161	101	232	192
108	35	26	52	58	119	51	42	57
236	288	347	320	563	558	405	465	1,451
210	157	267	350	152	171	237	569	493
334	254	591	68	224	204	88	73	120
84	41	618	36	83	10	7	32	35
500	849	1,755	799	1,537	1,090	720	680	687
....	....	10	8	9	4	4	13	4
....	4	45	45	10	15	13	19	22
....	4	810	66	31	49	14	37	48
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
....	....	64	206	140	138	149	364	295
....	22	97	47	18	17	20	127	280
....	1,481	27	16	37	15	11	29	20
....
116	169	156	199	856	114	136	125	225
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....
75	5	30	13	51	31	37	37	59
....
....	....	24	2	....	1	....	....	....
....
....	91	....	....	....	....	47	2	....
1,512	8,034	8,795	1,605	3,911	1,159	324	894	206
1,691	2,256	2,248	1,026	1,459	408	3	57	11
3,001	5,357	948	1,639	1,078	950	1,112	667	1,051
1,961	2,157	1,709	4,108	3,551	2,416	2,062	1,566	2,392
7,250	5,997	7,892	6,296	5,243	5,805	4,971	3,510	5,358
139	99	459	663	313	237	194	178	190
23	14	29	108	15	3	23	34	12
953	2,145	2,919	1,508	5,347	6,459	4,570	3,850	2,581
....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	....
13	6	7	33	39	36	8	9	21
5	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	15
18,326	29,574	30,409	19,457	24,955	20,248	15,327	13,703	15,929
4,424	2,958	7,301	7,271	5,029	4,983	5,564	3,522	4,497
22,751	32,532	37,710	26,728	29,984	25,231	20,891	17,226	20,426

**SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE
CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1926.***

Foreign Import Trade.

Flag.	Tonnage Inwards.		Value.	Duties.	
	No. of Entries.	Total Tonnage of Entries.	Foreign Imports.	Import Duties.	Tonnage Dues.
		(000 Tons.)	(000Hk. Tls.)	(000Hk. Tls.)	(000Hk. Tls.)
America	468	2,204	103,868	3,966	342
Belgian	1	3	269	19	1
Brazilian	1	1	....	....	....
British	2,635	5,632	298,678	11,053	769
Dutch	187	642	35,230	1,450	82
French	334	664	40,169	1,460	79
German	162	635	46,345	2,010	119
Italian	32	149	5,230	231	26
Japanese	4 245	7,797	491,453	17,729	718
Norwegian	481	674	34,844	1,082	75
Portuguese	135	29	342	8	1
Russian	65	83	19,595	295	11
Span'ish	4	9	27	1	3
Swedish	29	106	4,634	187	22
Non-Treaty Powers .	1	8	....	....	3
Danish	72	204	6,892	245	34
Chinese	11,639	881	57,667	1,797,668	30
Total . . .	20,491	19,724	1,144,647	41,542	2,319

* 1926 Chinese Maritime Customs Report, "Foreign Trade of China" p. 220

SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE
CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1926.*

Foreign Export Trade.

Flag	Tonnage Outwards		Value			Duties
	No. of Clearances	Total Tonnage of Clearances	Chinese Exports	Re-exports		Export Duties
				Foreign	Chinese	
		(000Tons)	(000 Hk.T s.)	(000 Hk.T s.)	(000 Hk.Tls.)	(000 Hk.Tls.)
America	460	2,167	35,466	677	33,183	555
Belgian	1	3	....	....	....	....
Brazilian	1	1	55	....	5	2
British	2,630	5,551	133,616	6,843	72,214	2,182
Danish	63	175	2,917	48	1,278	78
Dutch	160	570	9,836	548	2,580	156
French	285	600	25,278	326	21,348	386
German	163	626	26,130	545	8,350	542
Italian	32	146	2,105	107	974	43
Japanese	4,149	7,558	284,614	7,225	80,856	5,907
Norwegian	448	606	19,599	213	1,515	407
Portuguese	132	29	36	2	5	6
Russian	58	68	57,545	1,060	3,245	810
Spanish	4	9	10	....	47	....
Swedish	27	98	733	24	900	24
Non-Treaty Powers	1	7	....	....	....	....
Chinese	11,116	828	37,079	2,804	2,348	569
Total	19,730	19,063	635,347	20,426	228,948	11,608

* 1926 Chinese Maritime Customs Reports, "Foreign Trade of China" p. 220.

SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE
CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913.*

(000 H.K. Taels omitted)

Foreign Import Trade.

Flag	Tonnage Inwards.		Values.	Duties.	
	No. of Entries.	Total Tonnage of Entries.	Foreign Imports.	Import Duties.	Tonnage Dues.
American	232	269,091	3,077	93,441	28,540
Austrian	39	135,167	6,979	263,227	26,539
British	4,971	5,127,578	270,429	9,353,676	510,328
Danish	15	43,338	1,108	52,524	11,075
Dutch	94	161,779	6,661	230,448	16,887
French	301	469,450	20,599	573,836	50,512
German	691	1,405,086	47,353	1,634,172	173,914
Italian . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Japanese	2,880	3,882,664	136,486	4,892,504	323,501
Norwegian	141	167,196	4,276	161,452	17,547
Portuguese	407	63,451	19	468	350
Russian	520	422,274	21,065	369,130	25,697
Spanish . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Swedish	13	34,344	933	50,568	12,599
Chinese	27,003	2,336,806	67,254	1,354,301	13,093
Total	37,307	14,518,224	586,290	19,029,746	1,210,583

SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE
CARRYING TRADE FROM AND TO
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913.*

(000 H. K. Taels omitted.)

Foreign Export Trade.

Flag	Tonnage Outwardes		Values	Duties		
	No. of Clearances	Total Tonnage of Clearances	Chinese Exports†	Re-exports‡		Export Duties
				Foreign	Chinese	
American	221	245,704	1,584	28	3 057	47,351
Austrian	42	142,901	1,026	74	1 966	38,207
British	5,095	5,288,289	73,763	7,801	61 937	1,908,013
Danish	15	43,338	397	1	359	18,989
Dutch	83	130,534	504	298	1,455	13,591
French	297	463,675	29,826	453	9,689	445,833
German	711	1,481,836	19,992	495	29,855	556,002
Italian . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japanese	2,829	3,839,438	(2,240	3,027	21,558	1,433,986
Norwegian	134	155,212	1,362	53	332	60,263
Portuguese	407	63,451	1	....	....	41
Russian	518	422,089	25,723	1,891	12,882	610,960
Spanish . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swedish	13	34,253	217	1	170	5,508
Chinese	26,409	2,322,227	39,157	2,063	4,251	616,884
Total	36,774	14,632,647	255,794	16,128	147,512	5,755,628

* The Chinese Maritime Customs Reports. Part I, 1913. Vol. I pp. 92-93.

† Reshipments direct.

‡ Original Shipments direct.

CHAPTER IV

TRADE AT SPECIAL PORTS

The table of "Trade in Provincial Shares" shows that between 1913 and 1926, the share of Manchuria in China's total trade has increased from 14 % to 18 %; while that of North China declined from 17 % to 14 % at the same period. The most notable feature is the share of central China, which increased from 20 % in 1913 to 32 % in 1926 while the share of South China decreased from 26 % to 16 %. The share of Yangtse valley has also slightly decreased. In other words, the most significant changes taken place between 1913 and 1926 are the increase of the shares of central China and Manchuria as against the great decline in the share of South China.

These generalisations are more apparent when the trade statistics of each principal port is considered. For instance, the shares of Manchurian ports Dairen, Harbin District and Antung increased from 4.4 %, 2.15 % and 0.95 % in 1913 to 8.72 %, 2.78 % and 2.6 % in 1926. Tientsin and Kiaochow the North China ports remained about the same, while Shanghai the Central China Port increased from 33.12 % to 41.81 % at the same period. Hankow the principal Yangtse Port declined from 8.2 % to 6.6 % while Canton, the main port of South China decreased from 7.6 % to 5.74 %.

To account for these changes, firstly Canton, which formerly was the only port through which European trade had been carried, is no longer the centre of China's foreign trade to day. Now many other ports particularly Shanghai which has an excellent hinterland with dense population have superseded the former trade of Canton. Manchuria, which in 1913 had less than 20 million population has in 1926 over 30 millions. The economic development of that region, industrially as well as agriculturally has been even more rapid than the increase of population. Hence the unprecedented growth of its share in China's total foreign trade.

MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Percentages contributed by Principal Ports—1913-1926.

Ports	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Shanghai	33.12	34.5	37.8	36.46	36.94	37.74	39.58	37.16	41.81
Tientsin	10.10	11.3	10.5	11.66	11.20	10.60	9.95	12.07	10.15
Dairen	4.4	9.2	9.0	8.95	9.36	8.96	7.78	8.87	8.72
Hankow	8.2	9.1	7.2	7.11	7.70	6.75	8.04	7.72	6.60
Canton	7.6	7.5	6.5	5.72	5.53	6.05	5.37	4.26	5.74
Kiaochow	4.37	3.6	3.6	3.94	3.80	4.19	4.61	4.48	4.27
Haibin District .	2.15	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.58	1.89	1.87	2.23	2.78
Antung†	0.95	2.9	2.2	1.97	2.23	2.46	1.98	2.70	2.60
Other Ports . . .	11.77	26.3	23.0	24.19	19.51	23.46	20.82	20.51	17.33
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Total Collection in Hk. Tls. (000 omitted) 43,969 46,009 49,819 59,007 59,359 63,504
69,595 70,725 80,435.

* Calculated out from the "Tables of Revenue of Each Port" in the Maritime Customs Reports from the years 1913-1926.

† Including Tatungkow.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT INTO FOLLOWING PORTS—1913.*

(0),000 H.K. Tael)

	Harbin District.	Antung.	Dairen.	Tientsin.	Hankow.	Shanghai.	Canton.	Kiaochow.	Mengtze.
Opium . . . . .	....	31	99	192	....	90	56	....	....
Cotton Goods	21	2	12	96	166	170	27	63	6
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	....	....	....	....	72	47	21	71	41
Cotton Raw . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
W. and C. Mixture	4	....	2	6	2	4	....	....	....
Woolen Goods	1	3	11	13	4	19	3	1	7
Rice . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....
Wheat . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal	1	....	....	....	7	31	6	....	1
Tea . . . . .	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	....	....
Metals and Minerals	10	2	16	30	61	44	17	9	....
Artificial Indigo . . . . .	....	1	8	9	16	18	....	11	1
Flour	3	7	20	5	....	....	17	3	....
Machinery	3	4	2	30	8	16	2	2	1
Kerosene Oil	4	2	8	37	32	10	22	12	3
Paper	1	1	5	10	3	26	8	3	1
Cigarettes	14	1	4	21	11	20	4	4	1
Tobacco	3	....	4	....	1	20	....	....	2
Chemicals . . . . .	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....
Hides, Skins, Leather	2	3	7	9	....	5	2	....	....
Sugar	4	1	....	44	39	55	9	15	....
Silk Goods . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Calculated from : 1913 Customs Reports, Part III, Vol. I.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT INTO FOLLOWING PORTS—1926.*
(00,000 H.K. Taels)

	Harbin District.	Antung.	Dairen.	Tientsin.	Hankow.	Shanghai.	Canton.	Kiaoehow.	Mengtze.
Opium . . . . .	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Goods	8	240	88	183	101	331	78	72	28
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	...	19	3	33	13	25	22	9	89
Cotton Raw . . . . .	...	...	29	28	4	752	...	115	2
W. and C. Mixture . . . . .	...	...	20	3	...	41	35	2	3
Woollen Goods . . . . .	...	2	31	26	11	175	11	6	1
Rice . . . . .	...	1	18	61	99	269	204	10	12
Wheat . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	171	...	2	...
Coal	15	...	...	...	9	135	46	2	2
Tea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals and Minerals . . . . .	...	2	104	41	29	103	13	14	...
Artificial Indigo . . . . .	...	1	28	11	17	15	3	7	5
Flour . . . . .	...	3	93	66	...	12	6	21	1
Machinery	2	...	27	13	13	90	3	6	...
Kerosene Oil	4	2	24	76	37	60	9	25	7
Paper	1	2	27	39	13	116	22	14	3
Cigarettes . . . . .	...	...	24	24	5	77	1	2	1
Tobacco . . . . .	...	...	23	17	27	176	1	5	2
Chemicals . . . . .	...	3	22	18	12	64	29	9	1
Hides, Skins, Leather	4	4	23	13	4	33	10	2	1
Sugar	15	8	30	164	81	177	69	33	4
Silk Goods . . . . .	...	1	3	1	2	22	2	2	1

* Calculated from : 1926 Customs Reports, Part II, Vol. I.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM FOLLOWING PORTS. (including Coastal Trade) *
(00,000 Hk.Tls.)

	1913						1926											
	Harbin District	Antung	Dairen	Hankow	Shanghai	Canton	Kiaochow	Tientsin	Mengtze	Harbin District	Antung	Dairen	Hankow	Shanghai	Canton	Kiaochow	Tientsin	Mengtze
Beans and Products . . .	92	3	104	32	19	...	2	12	...	380	94	1282	39	8	2	5	47	...
Eggs and Products . . .	6	...	...	13	16	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	87	134	...	19	57	...
Hair, Feathers and Wool . .	2	...	...	1	4	...	5	77	...	7	...	...	1	18	...	2	89	...
Hides and Skins . . .	2	1	2	91	10	29	14	55	...	21	...	11	52	34	15	15	85	9
Groundnuts & Products . .	1	...	...	5	15	2	69	17	...	...	...	7	16	122	...	250	14	...
Seeds and Seed-cake . . .	1	...	12	2	4	14	1	25	...	6	4	50	82	50	...	2	28	...
Raw Silk etc. . .	...	24	23	21	195	314	23	...	...	...	87	36	62	583	617	52	...	1
Silk Goods . . .	...	...	...	14	98	98	30	...	...	...	2	...	3	245	119	11	...	...
Rice . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...
Wheat . . .	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
Cotton Raw . . .	...	...	...	50	84	...	10	81	...	...	...	...	524	40	...	6	213	...
Tea . . .	...	...	...	134	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	10	12	...	...	1
Cotton Yarn . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	123	13	...	53	...	...
Cotton Goods . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	508	19	26	9	...
Tin . . .	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Cop. . .	...	7	41	3	...	...	8	...	1048	...	2	289	1	1	9	19	11	...
Tobacco and Cigarettes . .	...	...	...	13	31	9	...	5	...	2	...	15	67	865	29	33	31	...

Calculated from 1913 Customs Report, Part II. Vol. II. Calculated from 1926 Customs Report, Part III. Vol. II.

* TRADE IN PROVINCIAL SHARE. † †

Year	Mill. Taels.						1926 = 100						Total China = 100						
	China Total	Manchuria	North China	Yangtse-Valley	Central China	South China	China Total	Manchuria	North China	Yangtse-Valley	Central China	South China	China Total	Manchuria	North China	Yangtse-Valley	Central China	South China	
1913	1,354	188	235	316	270	345	40	32	50	48	25	65	100	100	14	17	23	20	26
1926	3,336	592	473	660	1,083	528	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18	14	20	32	16
Total Trade																			
1913	670	72	111	119	115	153	51	38	70	73	27	82	100	100	13	19	21	20	27
1926	1,124	188	160	163	427	186	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	17	14	14	38	17
Imports from Abroad. (2)																			
Imports from China Ports.																			
1913	203	21	42	45	37	58	31	33	34	27	27	37	100	100	10	21	22	18	29
1926	651	64	125	167	139	156	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	19	26	21	24
Exports (including Coastal) (3)																			
1913	579	94	82	151	118	135	37	28	44	45	23	72	100	100	16	14	56	21	23
1926	1,560	341	188	329	517	185	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	12	21	33	12

* † After deducting re-exports to Foreign Countries and to Chinese Ports. (2) After deducting re-exports. (3) Exports to Foreign Countries and to Chinese Ports.

† Chinese Economic Journal, March 1929, Vol. IV. No. 3, p. 194.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT HARBIN DEPARTMENT.
(00,000 Hk.Tls.)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
21 4 1 1 1 10 3 3 4 1 14 3 2 4 13.1	Cotton Goods Woollen Goods Rice Coal Metals and Minerals Flour Machinery Kerosene Oil Paper Cigarettes Tobacco Hides, Skin, Leather Sugar Miscellaneous	8 15 2 4 1 4 15 15.3	Beans and Products Eggs and Products Hair, Feather, Wool Hides, Skins Groundnuts and Products Seeds and Seed-cake Wheat Cotton Goods Tobacco and Cigarettes
		92 6 2 2 1 1	380 ... 7 21 ... 6 1 2 2
20.2 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 20.2		+ 18.6 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 58.4	

† (Excluding coastal Trade).

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF DAIREN

(00,000 Hk.T's.)

(116)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
....	7	104	1282
99	88	.... 2	6
12	3	.... 2	11
....	29	12	7
....	20	23	50
2	31	....	36
11	18	....	3
16	104	.... 41	6
8	28	....	289
20	93	....	15
2	27		
8	24		
5	27		
8	47		
....	23		
7	22		
....	30		
8.7	1		
	40.8		
28.7 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 102		* 30, in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 154.7	

* (Excluding coastal Trade)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF ANTUNG
(00,000 Hk.Tls.)

(117)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
31 Cotton Goods	240	3 Beans and Products	94
2 " Yarn	19	1 Hides, Skins . . . . .	.... 4
.... Woolen Goods	2	.... Seeds and Seed-cake	87
3 Rice	1	24 Raw Silk	2
.... Wheat	2	.... Silk Goods	22
2 Metals and Minerals	2	7 Coal	
1 Artific Indigo	1		
7 Flour	3		
4 Machinery . . . . .	....	
2 Kerosene Oil	2		
1 Paper	2		
1 Cigarettes . . . . .	....	
.... Chemicals	3		
3 Hides, Skins, Leather	4		
1 Sugar	8		
.... Silk Goods	1		
0,4 Miscellaneous	9.6		
6.2 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 38.5		* 3.7 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 43.1	

* (Excluding coastal Trade).

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF TIENTSIN
(000,00 Hk.Tls.)

IMPORT			EXPORT (including coastal Trade)		
1913	Commodities	1926	1913	Commodities	1926
Value		Value	Value		Value
192	Cotton Goods	183	12	Beans and Products	47
96	" Yam	33	6	Eggs and Products	57
....	" Raw	28	77	Hai., Feather, Wool	89
....	C.W. Mixture	3	55	Hides, Skins	85
6	Woollen Goods	26	17	Groundnuts	14
13	Rice	61	25	Seeds and Seed-cake	28
30	Metals and Minerals	41	81	Cotton Raw	213
9	Artific Indigo	11	....	" Goods	9
5	Flour	66	5	Coal	1
30	Machinery	13	....	Cigarettes and Tobacco	31
37	Kerosene Oil	76			
10	Paper	39			
21	Cigarettes and Tobacco	41			
1	Chemicals	18			
9	Hides, Skins	13			
44	Sugar	164			
....	Silk Goods	1			
1.0	Miscellaneous	2.8			
51.3 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 84.4			* 8.1 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 60.6		

* (Excluding coastal Trade).

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF KIAOCHOW
(00,000 Hk.Tls.)

(119)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
63	72	2	5
7	9	8	19
...	115	...	2
...	2	14	15
...	6	69	250
1	10	1	2
...	2	23	52
...	2	30	11
...	2	10	6
9	14	...	53
11	7	...	26
3	21	...	19
2	6	...	33
12	25	...	
3	14	...	
4	7	...	
...	9	...	
...	2	...	
15	33	...	
...	1	...	
...	2.6	...	
* 15.4 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 37.8		12.9 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 35.8	
		• (Excluding coastal Trade).	

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF SHANGHAI (00,000 Hk.Tls.)

IMPORT			EXPORT (including coastal Trade)		
1913	Commodities		1913	Commodities	
Value	Value		Value	Value	
170	Cotton Goods	331	19	Beans and Products	8
47	Yarn	25	16	Eggs and Products	134
23	" Raw	752	4	Hair, Feather, Wool	18
4	Woolen and Cotton Mixture	41	10	Hides and Skins	34
19	Woolen Goods	175	15	Groundnuts and Products	122
....	Rice	269	14	Seeds and Seed-cake	50
....	Wheat	171	195	Raw Silk etc.	583
31	Coal	335	98	Silk Goods	245
44	Metals and Minerals	103	2	Rice	6
18	Artific Indigo	15	1	Wheat	1
....	Flour	12	84	Cotton Raw	40
16	Machinery	90	....	Tea	10
10	Kerosene Oil	60	....	Cotton Yarn	13
26	Paper	116	....	" Goods	508
20	Cigarettes	77	....	Tin	4
20	Tobacco	176	....	Coal	1
1	Chemicals	64	....	Tobacco and Cigarette	865
5	Hides, Skins, Leather	33	31		
55	Sugar	177			
....	Silk Goods	22			
90	Opium	....		
183.5	Miscellaneous	212.7			
244.4 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 596.5			* 176.8 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 361.8		

* (Excluding coastal export).

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE OF THE PORT OF CANTON (00,000 Hk.Tls.)

(121)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
27 21 3 12 6 17 17 2 22 8 4 2 9 56 11.1	Cotton Goods " Yarn " Raw Cotton and Woollen Mixture Woollen Goods Rice Coal Metals and Minerals Artific Indigo Flour Machinery Kerosene Oil Paper Cigarettes Chemicals Hides, Skins, Leather Sugar Silk Goods Opium Miscellaneous . . . . .	.... 3 5 29 2 1 3.4 38 4 3 9	Peans and Products Eggs and Products Hair, Feather, Wool Hides, Skins Groundnuts and Products Seeds Seed-cake Raw Silk etc. Silk Goods Tea Cotton Goods Tin Coal Tobacco and Cigarettes
	78 22 15 11 204 46 13 3 6 3 9 22 1 29 10 69 2 12.9		2 8 15 2 617 119 12 19 4 9 29
31.7 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 67.2		* 55.9 in 1913.....Totals.....in 1926 45.2	

(Excluding coastal Trade).

(00,000 Hk. Tls.)

IMPORT		EXPORT (including coastal Trade)	
1913	1926	1913	1926
Value	Value	Value	Value
	Commodities		Commodities
6	Cotton Goods	28	Hides, Skins
41	„ Yarn	89	Raw Silk
...	„ Raw	2	Ten
...	C W. Mixture	3	Tin
...	Woolen Goods	1	
7	Rice	12	
1	Coal	2	
1	Artificial Indigo	5	
...	Flour	1	
1	Machinery . . . . .	...
3	Kerosene Oil	7	
1	Paper	3	
3	Cigarettes and Tobacco	3	
...	Chemicals	1	
...	Hides, Skins, Leather	1	
...	Sugar	4	
...	Silk Goods	2	
2 2	Miscellaneous	2 9	
8 6 in 1913 .....Totals.....in 1926 19.1		* 11.1 in 1913 .....Totals.....in 1926 10.2	

NOTE.

The equivalent of the Halkwan Tael, in which the Customs Revenue and all Values are stated, was, during the years 1913 to 1926, at the average Sight Exchange on London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Yokohama, Petrograd, and Hongkong respectively, as follows:—

Year	English Money	America Money	French Money	Germany Money	Indian Money	Japanese Money	Russian Money	Mexican Dollars
1913	s. d. 3, 01/4	Gold † 0.73	France 3.81	Marks 3.08	Ruppes 2.25	Yen 1.47	Roubles 1.44	† 1.51
1914	2, 83/4	0.67	3.45	2.79	2.04	1.34	1.36	1.47
1915	2, 71/8	0.62	3.39	2.67	1.95	1.25	1.63	1.41
1916	3, 3:3/16	0.79	4.63	3.68	2.46	1.54	2.52	1.54
1917	4, 313/16	1.03	5.94	4.73	3.11	1.98	5.08	1.63
1918	5, 37/16	1.26	7.11	....	3.55	2.37	....	1.61
1919	6, 4	1.39	10.12	....	3.54	2.72	....	1.68
1920	6, 91/2	1.24	17.79	....	3.34	2.33	....	1.58
1921	3, 117/16	0.76	10.29	....	2.92	1.57	....	1.50
1922	3, 9	0.83	10.23	....	2.87	1.72	....	1.49
1923	3, 53/4	0.80	13.16	....	2.55	1.63	....	Hongkong 1.51
1924	3, 715/16	0.81	15.60	....	2.53	1.95	....	1.53
1925	3, 57/8	0.84	17.92	....	2.31	2.04	....	1.48
1926	3, 13/8	0.76	23.85	....	2.08	1.58	....	1.42

TABLE OF CHINESE WEIGHTS.

1 Tael (Liang) = 588.3 grains (1-1/3 oz. avoirdupois = 37.783 grammes.

16 Taels = 1 Catty (Chin) = 1-1/3 lb. avoirdupois = 604.53 grammes.

100 Catties = 1 Pical (Tan) = 133.1, 3 lb. avoirdupois = 60.453 kilograms = 147.67 Russian pounds.

